THE CAMBRIA FREEMAN.
is Published Weekly at
EBENSBURG, CAMBRIA COUNTY,
BY JAMES G. HASSON.

Guaranteed Circulation, - - 1,900

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VOLUME XXI. EBENSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1887. NUMBER 47.

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OLD TOM HEMPER.

The wonderful Providence that saved old Tom Hemper from the vengeance of the Comanche Indians, 15 or 16 years ago, has been discussed in many a western fort and around many a hunters camp fire. The party numbered 22 men, some of them being English tourists, and they were undisturbed for two weeks after getting down to what is called the great elbow of the Canadian. Then Indian signs became very fresh, and one morning old Tom started out on a scout. Two other old hunters with the party remained in camp.

The Canadian runs alongside of a mountain range for several hundred miles, and this range is broken with many small valleys and creeks. Tom went to the east as he left camp, keeping between the foot hills and the river. He was on foot and alert, but after a walk of an hour he discovered no signs, and had to conclude that the Indians had approached from the other direction. Just as he was on the point of turning back he found a spring of ice-cool water, and had to lie down on his stomach to reach it and satisfy his thirst. He was drinking when something alighted on his back. His first thought was that it was a panther, but next instant he saw the leggings of a redskin, and knew that he was a prisoner. When pulled to his feet he found himself in the presence of three Comanches, who were out after game. His great surprise seemed to please them immensly, and they offered him no violence whatever. He was first unarmed, his hands then tied behind his back, and the Indians gave him to understand that he was to accompany them to their village. While there was no Indian war at that time, the savages were hostile to any and all white men who invaded their domain, and old Tom swiftly realized that he was in a bad scrape. He could speak and understand the Comanche dialect with perfect ease, but this fact he kept to himself. As they moved away one of his captors said:

"He is an old hunter, and we shall have a good time burning him. He is probably the leader of the party below."

The prisoner was conducted about three miles up the river and a mile to the east, at which point a Comanche village was located. It was in a valley about three miles long and a mile wide, and contained 60 or 70 lodges. Nearly all the warriors of the village were away watching the white party, but as soon as the prisoner entered the village a messenger was dispatched to bring them in. Before noon all had returned and there was great rejoicing over the capture of the hunter. The head chief of the tribe was expected at the camp on the morrow, and it was decided not to do anything with the prisoner until his arrival.

Tom was shoved into a lodge and three warriors placed on guard over him. Tom heard the friends discussing in what ways they should torture him. One of the guards said that he had seen a white man hung up to a limb with a stick trust through the bones of his legs, as the farmer hangs up a slaughtered hog, and that he lived for half a day. One wanted to skin him alive, another believed in a slow fire, and almost every one who came up had a suggestion to make. It was conceded that he would die game, and that his equal had not been captured for years.

It was 9 o'clock next morning before the big chief and his staff arrived, and an hour later the prisoner was brought out. The warriors had arranged themselves in two lines, and were armed with clubs and switches. Old Tom was taken to the head of the lines, and a warrior who could speak a little English made him understand that he was to run to the foot of the line and return, and that if he ran fast and strong he would be set at liberty on his return. This was all stuff, of course, but it is always given out to every prisoner to encourage him. The chief called out to the men not to hit the prisoner too hard, and all was ready for the start. Tom inhaled a few deep breaths and then started off on a run. There was not one chance in a thousand for him, but he preferred death by the bullet to death by torture. He was even bracing himself for his run when there were shouts of alarm all around him, and he saw two Indian boys coming down the valley on horseback, making signs as they came. Tom was hurried back to the lodge, the village was all excitement, and in five minutes 50 warriors were riding up the valley. Tom figured that some of his party were scouting around to learn his fate, and that they had come into the valley and had been seen by the village sentinels. This, as was afterwards ascertained, was the correct supposition.

The Indians did not return until five o'clock in the afternoon. At about six old Tom was brought out again, and this time he was tied to a stake. For some reason the redskins had decided to spare him the gauntlet. This was from no feeling of mercy, of course, but their long ride had probably tired them out.

"There was no possible show for me to make a break," said the old man. "I was backed up to the stout stake, my hands and my feet were tied to it by strips of green hide, and then they were ready to begin business. I saw them getting their knives and tomahawks ready to throw at me, and in my desperation and despair I railed out at them, speaking the first words since my capture. I reviled and cursed them and dared them to do their worst, and while I was speaking the sub-chief, who was the head of the village, and whose name was Spotted Horse, threw up his arms and fell back dead."

The chief was no doubt predisposed to heart disease. He had been in the saddle for six or seven hours, laboring under a keen excitement all the time, and it needed only the increased excitement brought on by the hunter's denunciation to precipitate the fatal stroke. That the Indians considered it an act of Divine vengeance was plain in a moment. It was scarcely known that he was dead before Tom was untied and conducted back to the lodge, and the village at once went into mourning.

"It was two days before they buried him," said Tom, "and meanwhile I was well treated, but closely guarded. On the third day I was taken out again. I had heard the reds discussing the matter from all standpoints. Some contended that I was an evil spirit, and if not permitted to depart would work them some terrible calamity, while others argued that I must be burned and my ashes scattered to the winds to propitiate the evil one. Those who held to the latter opinion were in the majority. I was not to be tortured, but burned alive."

He was tied to the same stake, and the faggots heaped around him, but just as they were being lighted he broke out in fierce raillery again. His words affected the whole crowd, but he would no doubt have perished had not nature come to his aid. The hush which had fallen upon the village was broken by a far-off roar, and a moment later a cyclone swept into the valley from the east like a raging lion. It came and was gone in 60 seconds, and a sad wreck was left behind. Every lodge was down, and many of them carried away, while many of the people were hurt, and two children killed outright, by flying limbs and flying debris.

"I never saw Indians lose their heads as those chaps did," said old Tom. "I was left quite alone for the next quarter of an hour, while those who had escaped unhurt were running about in a childish way. It was just growing dusk when an Indian pony was led up to the stake by the head chief in person. I was cut loose by a warrior, lifted upon the pony by two others, and told by the chief that I was at liberty to go. I was too dazed to understand, but they gave the horse a slap and away we went. For the next 10 minutes I was no better than an idiot or crazy man, but my senses soon returned and I saw through it. They regarded me as an evil spirit and wanted to get rid of me. My rifle was strapped to the saddle, as was every other article they had taken from me, and they had given me one of their best horses. Inside of two hours I was back at our camp, but only to find the party gone. They had become alarmed and moved about 30 miles up the stream, where I found them next day."

Tom not only had the Comanche outfit to prove the truth of what he said, but the next year, when the chiefs of the tribe held a pow-wow with a government commission, the entire story was told anew by the Indians, and many inquiries were made as to what had become of the white man's devil.

Home.

A home is not a mere shelter from the weather, nor is it only a place in which to lodge and eat; nor yet is it a showroom for furniture or a museum for bric-a-brac. It is the living place, where the courtesies of life are to be cultivated and where health and happiness, peace and prosperity are to combine to make life a sublime joy.

Home should be the neatest and most beautiful house your means can provide. If you cannot afford a whole house, take part of a house. See that the situation is healthful, the outlook as pleasant as possible and the plumbing, drains and ventilation in good order. Then keep every part of the place perfectly clean.

Have a place for everything, and see that everything is in its place. Allow no dirt holes in closets or corners. See that the cellar is as clean and tidy as the parlor. Much disease comes from decaying vegetables and stale rubbish-heaps in foul cellars.

Require everybody to be absolutely neat and careful in the use of the bath-room and its belongings.

Dont make your garret a storehouse for what ought to be sent to the junk-shop or thrown away. Some people keep as food for many generations of moths old clothes, which might be given to the poor or sold.

If the home contains a musical instrument, learn to play on it, so that the music will be a delight and not a bore to those who listen.

Every meal ought to be a pleasant festivity, however plain the fare. Bring to the table all the joyful good cheer you have. Pleasant conversation at table is a delightful seasoning for meals. It keeps off dyspepsia too.

Every one who lives in the home should contribute his or her full share of all that helps to make home happy. Any one who is sulky, or sour, or cross, ought not to come to the table, but should go to some private corner, or to the cellar, rather than shed gloom over the others.

However tired or overworked you may be, it is no reason for being growly or severe. We all have our burdens to bear. Let us bear them cheerfully.

Make friends and neighbors and guests welcome when they enter the house, and bid them heartily make themselves at home.

Parents should make home the place to which their children will look back with tender and loving memories, however far they may wander from it in their after life.—Home life and home surroundings have a powerful influence on the next generation.

"Copy" from the Telegraph Operator.

His day operator at once commences to take the report from the Morse sounder on a type writer. He is a fast operator, and he takes on an average seventy-five words a minute. He could take more if it were possible to send it faster. A voluminous code is used to facilitate the sending. Thus "t" stands for "the," "Wshn" for "Washington," "fm" for "from," "mfrs" for "manufacturers," etc. These words are filled out on the type writer while they are coming in abbreviated form over the wire.

A batch of "copy," neatly type written, is soon ready, and a boy dashes down stairs with it to the telegraph editor of the afternoon paper, who cuts it up, puts suitable "heads" to the different items, and sends them to the printers. Only the news comes over the wire, and the operator sits impassively, with unchanging countenance, taking murders, riots, wee dings, bank failures, jubilee items, conspiracies, desperate battles and ministerial conventions in one long, clicking monotone, without anything to distinguish one item from another except the date and a new line. The sorting afterward is the work of the telegraph editor.

How to Abate the Sparrow Nuisance.

A shotgun is the most convenient instrument for destroying them, but as they are most offensive in the cities and villages, and as it is not safe to fire the usual load from a shotgun about the streets, a good plan is to get a twenty-two calibre rifle, a Flobert or other cheap style will do, and charge it with the small shot cartridges, which can be had at the gun stores. There are several advantages in the use of the small rifles and shot shells. It makes but a slight noise—not enough to startle any one; it does not throw strong enough to hurt anybody seriously many yards away; the shot put in the cartridges is fine, and soon spends its force, and the cartridges are cheap—two for a cent, by the hundred. With such a gun, and ammunition to correspond, a very promising colony of sparrows can be disposed of in a very short time at little expense, and without disturbing the slumbers of the babies in your block, or frightening their mother by the smell of villainous saltpeter.—*Ornithologist in Rochester Post Express.*

Eating "Artificial" Bodies.

Dr. Frank Boas, in a report on the Indian tribes of British Columbia, says that the principal figure in the mythology of several of them is a raven, who created all things, not for the benefit of mankind, but to "revenge himself." Cannibalism is practiced by some tribes in connection with the winter dances; and there is a Kwakiutl tradition that one of their ancestors descended from heaven, wearing a ring of red cedar bark, and taught the people the cannibal ceremonies. The ceremonies have been adopted only in part by the Qomaks, who content themselves with eating "artificial" bodies, which they prepare "by sewing dried halibut to a human skeleton."—*Boston Herald.*

NAPHÄ-nLANG.

Manner in Which Tombs Are Built and Interments Made.

A striking feature about Napha-Klang is the number of tombs surrounding it. These are built in the sides of the hills, and are of a horseshoe shape. They are in the form of vaults, and are constructed of solid masonry. In these vaults the dead are placed and left for seven years, after which the remains are collected and placed in urns. Those who can not afford to build a tomb for the use of their own relatives combine with others, so as to have a common place of sepulture of respectable appearance. The finest, however, are interred in holes cut in the sea cliffs. After burial supplies of food and rice spirit are placed in the tomb for the use of the deceased, which the relatives come and consume after a decent interval. The combings of the hair are collected by the priests, and by them burnt on certain occasions as offerings for some purpose or other; but the meaning of the rite has not yet been disclosed.

A Sea Flower.

One of the most exquisite wonders of the sea is called the opelet, about the size of the German aster, and looking, indeed very much like one. Imagine a very large double aster, with a great many long petals, of a light green color, glossy as satin, and each tipped with the color of a blush rose. Those lovely petals do not lie in their places quietly, however, but wave about in the water, while the white opelet clings to a rock. You have no idea how pretty and innocent it looks on its immovable bed. Would you suspect that it would feast upon anything grosser than dew and sunbeams? Let us watch this satanic plant—for it is a devil of a flower—and see what it will do with those pretty, graceful arms. You will see in a moment—for here comes a foolish little fish—do you see that little fish wriggling and sinking?—ah, it has disappeared! Yes, it was struck dead by the poison in those pretty arms, which was as fatal as the rattlesnake's bite, and in an instant a tremendous mouth opened and the victim was swallowed whole by the innocent looking opelet—a scaly thing for a flower to do, surely.

Fame.

Hawthorne used to wride up and down in his later years, he tells us, with plenty of people who knew him well as the surveyor of the port of Salem, and who had never knew that he had written anything, and had never heard of the "Scarlet Letter." In Samuel Longfellow's memoir of his brother there is an entry from the poet's diary in which he tells how a "society woman," at whose table he was dining one day, asked him, "Oh, Mr. Longfellow, have you ever published a book?" This was after two thirds of his life's work was done. The other day, a gentleman came into a barber's shop just as Dr. Holmes was going out, and occupied the chair that the autocrat had vacated. "Do you know who that was that just went out?" said the barber. The visitor was curious to see what account of Dr. Holmes the barber would give and shook his head. "Why," said the barber, "that's old Dr. Holmes." "And who, pray, is Dr. Holmes?" "Oh, he's been a doctor here a great many years. I believe he ain't practicing any more, but he's thought a great deal of."

A Frenchman's Museum of Death.

Among the numerous collectors of curiosities of every kind who abound in Paris there is one wealthy virtuoso who amuses himself by collecting deaths' heads and skeletons fantastically carved or modeled in marble, earthenware, wood or precious stones. These he has gathered together in a kind of museum of death, which at first sight seems hideous and horrible, but on closer inspection, proves highly interesting.

Some of the heads have been detached from those old mediæval rosary beads, which were usually ornamented on one side with the profile of a king or a saint and on the other with the grinning face of a skeleton. One of the most hideous, yet at the same time most artistically executed, of the figures is that of a skeleton engaged in taking from off his bones the "conqueror worms," which have been claiming him as their own. The collector has given a lugubrious reality to the objects in his museum by placing here and there among them the skulls of dead women.

The Flight of Years.

It is somewhat ixedicable that any man in private station almost in any public one, should be sensitive about his age, and it is at least, a tradition that every woman is. Recourse to the following table may either betray or punish this trait. If it be handed to a lady with the request to point out the columns of figures in which her age occurs, and then the figures at the *top* of those columns be added together, the cat is out of the bag.

TABLE.

1	2	4	8	16	32
3	3	5	9	17	33
5	6	6	10	18	34
7	7	7	11	19	35
9	10	12	12	20	36
11	11	13	13	21	37
13	14	14	14	22	38
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17	18	20	24	24	40
19	19	21	25	25	41
21	22	22	26	26	42
23	23	23	27	27	43
25	26	28	28	28	44
27	27	29	29	29	45
29	30	30	30	30	46
31	31	31	31	31	47
33	34	36	40	48	48
35	35	37	41	49	49
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51	51	53	57	57	57
53	54	54	58	58	58
55	55	55	59	59	59
57	58	60	60	60	60
59	59	61	61	61	61
61	62	62	62	62	62
63	63	63	63	63	63

Delusions About Snakes.

Much of the popular delusion concerning snakes is contradicted by C. Rheim, of the Smithsonian Institution. The enormous hoop-snake, which takes its tail in its mouth and rolls along like a hoop, and the blow snake, the breath of which is deadly, exist only in the imagination. The idea that serpents sting with the tonge is erroneous. An impression prevails that the number of poisonous snakes is great, but in North America there are but three species—rattle-snake, the copper-head or moccasin, and the coral. Snakes do not jump; they reach suddenly forward—perhaps half the length of their bodies.

A Gone Case.

A quack doctor recently removed to Austin, Texas, and is doing a flourishing business. He was employed to attend old Mr. McGinnes, who is in a pretty bad way with typhoid fever.

"Well, Doctor, how is he coming on?" asked a member of the family.

"There is still hope to save him if he lives until to-morrow, but if he dies in the meantime he is a gone case."

Her Love Revealed; or True to Her Colors.

"I shall never dare say a word to her now," said Robert Dale to his sister. "I should have offered myself before she had all the money left to her. How can I do it now?"

"Well, you were going to propose," said Florrie; "so I don't see why you should have such a foolish pride just because she has had a little money left to her."

Mabel Wynne was the village schoolteacher and Robert Dare and she had been intimate friends for years. The sudden accession of riches, however, did not turn her head or cause her to desert her old friends. She began, however, to build an elegant house that was the talk of the town.

One day she stopped at the old Dale farm, and Robert Dale was in a flutter of excitement, which he could hardly conceal.

"I want you two to come up and see my new house to-morrow. 'The Glen' is a very pretty place, you will find."

Mabel Wynne stayed and spent the evening at the Dale farm house. She and Florrie sang sweet duets to the accompaniment of Robert's violin. They talked of old times and new. And when at last Robert returned from seeing Mabel home Florrie, clapped her hands gleefully.

"Oh, Bob," she cried, "isn't it nice to have Mabel here once more?"

And Bob's smile did her heart good. The next day, however, things assumed a new aspect. Robert and Florrie walked up through the wood to the beautiful new house whose stained-glass casement commanded so rare a view of hillside, woodlands and distant winding river. Mabel was standing on the portico.

"Now come in," she cried, radiantly. "Walk through all the rooms with me. Here is the library—I want Robert's idea about fitting that up—and here are the drawing rooms, Florrie and I must decide about those; for, to tell you the truth"—and she colored pinker than the heart of a rose—"I am going to be married!"

Florrie started back with a little exclamation; Robert stood calm and quiet as one of the marble statue in the vestibule.

"Married!" Florrie cried; "and not to confide in me! Oh, May!"

"Tell me," said Mabel, "shall we furnish the drawing-rooms in blue and silver, or pink and gold? And my rooms shall be the south one, or the suite looking out over the river? And Bob must have the vestibules furnished to suit a man's taste. I shouldn't like to have my husband criticise them when he comes. Will you do this for me, Bob, because of our old friendship? Oh, don't look so solemnly at me! I know I am asking a great deal, but I thought I could depend on you."

"You can," he answered, quickly.

"Come out and look at the sun-dial on the south lawn," added Mabel. "Florrie has run upstairs to see the river from the observatory. We must wait for her, because, Bob, I want to tell you a secret."

"Would not your husband be the proper person to confide in, May?" he asked.

"In this case, no Bob!" she cried.

"Listen to me. I love this man with all my soul—this husband that is to be—and he loves me."

"Naturally," observed Robers, setting his teeth.

"But he does not dare to tell me so. He thinks, don't you see, that I am an heiress. Well, so I am; but I am a woman, nevertheless, and I love him! Is my wretched money to part us? If so, I will fling it all into the ocean, and begin life anew as a beggar-girl. Now, Bob, what shall I do? It is for this that I have sent for you to come here. Answer me quickly?"

"Tell him all, said Robert huskily. "For God's sake, do not break his heart for so trifling a cause as this!"

Mabel's cheek s crimsoned, her eyes fell to the ground.

"I have told him," she murmered, "within this hour. "Oh, Robert, Robert! have I said to much?"

"My May, my own darling!" cried Dale. "And to think that this miserable false pride of mine failed to measure the nobility of your virtue!"

When Florrie came down from the observatory to the marble sun-dial, where the minutes were measured off by sunshine—ah, how appropriate it seems just now, this division of time—Bob and Mabel were sitting side by side on a rustic bench, and there was something in their faces that betrayed the truth at once.

"You have discovered our secret, little sister," said he.

Florrie uttered a cry of joy.

"Oh, May!" she said, "is it Bob?"

"Could it be anyone else than Bob?" Mabel whispered, her sweet eyes full of loving light.

And then Florrie, the mendacious little gipsy, declared that she had known it all along. It wasn't a bit of a surprise to her. Everybody had seen it but Bob; and Love was proverbially blind.

His First Drink of Champagne.

"Have you any champagne?"

The questioner, said the *Milwaukee Sentinel*, was an awkward looking fellow, apparently from the country, the place a well-known Grand avenue restaurant, and the time early Saturday evening. Upon being answered in the affirmative, he asked:

"Do you sell it by the glass?"

"No, sir, by the bottle," replied the waiter.

"All right. Please give me a bottle."

The young man took a seat and the wine was brought out and uncorked in his presence. Filling his glass after the manner of a man emptying a bottle of beer, he hesitatingly raised it to his lips; then after a moment's consideration, blew the froth from it and swallowed the contents with one gulp. It was so good that he repeated the dose until the bottle was empty. The occupants of adjacent chairs had meanwhile become interested and were watching the vigorous wine-drinker with the keenest interest. Apparently satisfied with himself he called for a ten cent cigar and puffed away contentedly. When he got ready to go he handed the waiter a quarter. The Teutonic beer-slinger gazed at the piece of silver and then at the countryman in undisguised amazement.

"Haven't you forgotten the champagne?" said he.

"Certainly not. Take it out of that quarter," easily answered the young man. The waiter attempted to explain that champagne was not a five cent drink, but the innocent granger would have none of it. Then the proprietor appeared on the scene and in terms that stirred up the stagnant waters of the river demanded the reason of the man's conduct. The embarrassed would-be beer drinker with the air of a man of high society, paid his bill and retired to hide his confusion from the amused crowd. The proprietor then paralyzed everybody by setting up the drinks all around.

Miscellaneous Reading.

The second largest state is California.

Nebraska is more than twice the size of Indiana.

Michigan and Florida are the same size.

Texas is four times as large as the New England States.

Dakota is larger than England, Scotland and Ireland together.

The population of London, England, is equal to that of Canada, or that of New York state, including its cities.

Kentucky and Portugal are about the same size.

California is nearly five times as large as Ireland.

The Island of Cuba and the State of Tennessee are nearly equal in area.

Brazil is nearly as large as the United States; but the population of the latter is six times that of the former.

The populations of Canada, New York, Ireland and Belgium are about the same.

If the people of Canada and of the United States were placed in the State of Texas, the number of persons to the square mile would be fewer than at present in China.

The population of Canada is double that of Australia.

Colorado is as large as New York, Pennsylvania and New Jersey together.

It would take ten states as large as Massachusetts to make a state as large as Kansas.

There are more people in the cities of New York and Brooklyn than in the State of Massachusetts, including its cities.

There are as many people in the City of Chicago as in the State of Connecticut.

There are twenty-seven states and territories each larger than New York.

Oregon is equal in area to New York and Pennsylvania.

Massachusetts is smaller than either New Hampshire or Vermont.

Minnesota is twice the size of Ohio.

The three states bordering on the Pacific are larger than the thirteen States bordering on the Atlantic.

Montana is thirty times larger than Connecticut.

Dakota is four times larger than Indiana.

Iowa is five times as large as Belgium, and four times as large as Denmark.

Maryland and Switzerland are about the same size.

Michigan is twice the size of Scotland.

The area of the Dominion of Canada is almost equal to the area of the United States, including Alaska.

Texas is as large as France, Holland and Belgium together.

There are nearly as many people in the City of Philadelphia as in the State of Kansas.

Art Education for Women.

"Since cultivation of art must be bred into people, and slowly assimilated by them," says Mary A. Livermore, "it is a matter of congratulation that in so many American cities, a movement for industrial art education has been well begun.

"The woman who has a thorough art education can easily find employment. The demand for art workers is in excess of the supply. Eighteen young ladies who graduated from a school of design in one of our Eastern cities found immediate and lucrative employment. Occupat on in the useful and ornamental arts will give to the rising ambition and talent of American girls a large and noble scope.

"There is an unworked mine of untold wealth among us, says Professor Walter smith, in the art education of women. We could utilize much human life, not now profitably occupied, by educating and employing women as workers of art. There are also many branches of art workmanship, requiring delicate fingers and native readiness of taste, which could be better performed by women than men. There is, therefore, for young women obliged to think for self-support, a large and hopeful future. Industrial art furnishes them with a fitting for many kinds of employment, pleasant and profitable, labor well suited to their tastes, their strength, and capacity. They must begin to elevate their standard of preparation; must be content to serve a long and sometimes laborious apprenticeship to their various professions.

"No investment of funds will yield so large an interest to an American city as the money given to found technical and industrial schools, where gifted and promising girls can be trained for such occupations at small expense to themselves. Their commercial value, alone, should give them practical importance in any community. And as an industrial art and fine art, have, in the main, the same elementary basis, whatever promotes the former must aid the latter directly or indirectly; and thus the public taste will be elevated, and the public judgment of art-matters educated.

"I have emphasized the need and value of art-education for women, because of the deficiency in this respect in our present school systems; and because it offers to the ambition of women an almost limitless help, not crowded with applicants, as is the profession of teaching.

"And when, in addition, a New England manufacturer makes the statement that the designs used in his factory cost forty thousand dollars yearly, every dollar of which goes to England, France, and Germany, and that the same designs might have been made within a mile of his mill for five thousand dollars, if an art-school had been maintained there for five years, we have a very strong reason for the conviction that the technical schools and schools of design, already doing such good work, will be increased and thoroughly efficient. When was an American accused of indifference to any question of money-saving or money-making? The difficulties in the way of art-education vanish daily. Its agencies and its area have doubled in the last six years, and are already providing employment for large numbers of women."

A Natural Bridge.

A writer in *Science* gives an interesting description of a natural bridge almost as remarkable as the Virginia curiosity, spanning a canon about twenty miles north of the point where the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad crosses the boundary between New Mexico and Arizona. This bridge is sixty-five feet long and fifteen feet wide at the narrowest point. It consists of tough grit rock, under which the softer sandstones have been worn away to a depth of twenty-five to forty feet beneath the arch. Near by is a petrified forest. The stone tree-trunks lie just beneath the soil, or half exposed, fallen in all directions. This point had never before been visited by a white man.

What Was the Holy Alliance?

The holy alliance was entered into in Paris, September, 1815, by the emperors of Russia and Austria and the king of Prussia. It was an attempt to announce a principle of government which it was expected would secure justice and prosperity and peace to Europe. It was considered that the French revolution and the supremacy of Napoleon I. was the work of men. The human laws be which the state was governed were to be purified and invigorated by a divine power.

SCRIPS AND SCRAPS.

Last year's gross receipts of the mail service are placed at forty-eight million dollars.

An Eastern steel company has contracted to supply the navy with sixty-five tons of steel gun forgings, to cost nearly fifty-four thousand dollars.

It has been estimated that the power exerted by the tail of a whale eighty feet long and twenty feet across the flukes of the tail, in propelling it at the rate of twelve miles an hour, is equal to the power of 145 horses.

A parrot belonging to a gentleman of Chicago is said by him to be one hundred years old. The owner has letters dated in 1790, referring to "Old Putnam," the bird, and commenting on his many accomplishments. The bird is an agile and talkative as a young one.

The cent which, until rec

Cambria Freeman.

EBENSBURG, PA.

FRIDAY, - - - DEC. 16, 1887.

ONE of the most prominent Republicans who supports President Cleveland's views in his message on revenue reduction, is Hugh McCulloch, who was Mr. Lincoln's Secretary of the Treasury.

E. L. HARPER, Vice President of the Fidelity Bank of Cincinnati, which he wrecked some months ago by using up the deposits in enormous speculations in wheat, was convicted of his offense on Saturday last and on Monday was sentenced ten years to the Ohio penitentiary. If every bank officer who plays the same rascally game that Harper did was arrested and should meet with a similar punishment, the practice of using other peoples money in wild speculative schemes would be more honored in the breach than in the observance.

JOHN S. BARBOUR has been nominated by the Democrats in the Virginia Legislature for United States Senator to succeed Henry H. Riddleberger, whose term of office will expire on the 4th of next March. The election of Mr. Barbour by the joint vote of the two houses will take place on next Tuesday. As Chairman of the Democratic State Committee Barbour drove Mahone out of the Senate last year by securing the election of a Democratic Legislature, and in the same capacity this year and with a similar result, he will perform the same pleasant duty for Riddleberger.

ARTHUR O'CONNOR and Sir Thomas Grattan Esmonde, the two Irish Home Rulers who are now making a tour through this country, addressed a large and enthusiastic meeting of the friends of Ireland in the Old City Hall, Pittsburg, on last Saturday evening. Rev. E. R. Donahoo, a Presbyterian clergyman, delivered the address of welcome, Father Wall introduced the two distinguished gentlemen in a few appropriate remarks and Father Sheedy read the resolutions which were adopted by the meeting. A collection was taken up in aid of the cause which amounted to $1,500.00.

FIVE hundred and ninety-four bills were introduced in the United States Senate on last Tuesday, a larger number than were ever before introduced in a single day. Among them were bills calling for appropriations aggregating nearly *eight* millions for the erection of thirty-one public buildings all over the country from Oregon to Florida. Twelve out of the fourteen Senators who made this raid on the Treasury are Republicans. It is one of their ways of getting rid of the surplus in the Treasury. Cleveland's plan is to admit certain raw materials of manufacture free of duty and to reduce the tax on the necessaries of life.

JOHN MOST, the convicted New York Anarchist was sentenced on last Friday to one year's imprisonment in the Blackwells Island penitentiary. From this sentence Most, under the law of New York, had the right of appeal to the Supreme Court and he availed himself of the privilege, a female sympathiser, named Mrs. Hoffman, going on his bond in the sum of $5,000. It would seem from the cases of Jacob Sharp and John Most that in the city of New York the surest way to keep out of prison is to get convicted and sentenced by a General Session Court, then take an appeal and employ two or three cute lawyers.

As no synopsis of the President's message could to anything like justice to that important State paper, we publish it in full in our present issue. It is comparatively brief when contrasted with previous deliverances of the same character and discusses only one subject—reduction of the surplus in the treasury. Although the message is addressed to Congress the great purpose of its author is that it shall reach and be read in every household in the land, for the simple reason that it discusses questions which come straight home to the welfare of what Abraham Lincoln called the "plain common people." Its brevity and the great importance of the questions it treats will cause it to be more generally read than any message sent to Congress since the close of the civil war.

A WIDE difference of opinion exists among the editors of Republican newspapers, as well as among the rank and file of the grand old party, in regard to the man that wrote Cleveland's message. "Nothing like it has occurred since the agitation of the famous and still unsolved question, "Who struck Billy Patterson"? The Altoona *Tribune* is so certain that it was written by Mr. Carlisle, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, that it would not we think, flinch from making an affidavit in support of the truth of its theory. Another organ is just as positive that its author is William Dorsheimer, editor of the New York *Star*. Next its paternity is claimed for David A. Wells, of Connecticut,, the well known writer on political economy. Then "Parsee" Moore, of New York, is held up to public gaze as the guilty man. And last but not least a shrewd Republican politician of Wilmore, in this county, according to a letter from that place published in the Altoona *Graphic*, stoutly maintains that it is the diabolical work of Lord Hartington, a Tory statesmen of some eminence in England. You are all barking up several wrong trees, gentlemen, and each of you ought to know it if you have carefully and intelligently studied the public career of Grover Cleveland. He is a big man intellectually as well as physically, just the kind of a man that this big country at present wants in the White House. He is a man of the people, and for the people, does his own thinking and writes his own messages. He is steadily growing in public estimation and if he lives will put his sign manual to several more messages.

THE Chicago *Tribune* is the ablest and much the most influential Republican journal west of the Alleghenies. It is an out and out party organ; an ardent supporter of Mr. Blaine, and what it says, or what it does not say, is said or not said as party interests demand when party supremacy in the nation is involved. It speaks for the vital Republicanism of the West and Northwest, and in a leading editorial thus discusses the President's message:

"Full justification of President Cleveland's unprecedented course in devoting his annual communication to Congress exclusively to a consideration of the surplus and the best means of distributing it, is to be found in the message itself. The message is able and statesmanlike, business-like in style, perspicuous in statement, clear in its reasoning and irrefutable in its conclusions.

The message rises above party lines and presents a common basis of patriotic statesmanship on which Republicans and Democrats are bound by every consideration of the public welfare and of political expediency to stand together. The position taken in the previous Congress by the Minnesota delegation and some other Republicans *must be stoutly maintained by the Republican side of the House at this session, or they and perhaps the party which they represent will be overwhelmed.*

The message is simply the tariff reduction plank of the Republican party, adopted in 1884, expanded. It is neither more nor less than a textual sermon on that passage of the resolutions which promises to "reduce the surplus by correcting the inequalities of the tariff," and it is certainly none the less binding on the Republicans for being now so indorsed by a Democratic President. This is not a time, as the message justly claims, for the discussion of the theories of protection and free trade. Whatever difference of opinion there may be on general propositions of political economy no one can honestly and intelligently deny that the present state of the public treasury necessitates reduction."

THERE are quite a number of foreigners in the present Congress, and the Irishmen lead, numbering nine. There are seven Scotchmen and two Norwegians. Minnesota, with a single exception, is entirely represented by men of foreign birth. Leopoll Morse, of Boston, is a Bavarian, and Romeis, of Toledo, Ohio, the baggage master Congressman, who defeated Frank Hurd, is also a Bavarian. John T. Caine, the Morman delegate, was born on the Isle of Man. There used to be a few colored men from the South in Congress and complaint is being made by the Republican papers that there is not a man of that race in the present body. This gives rise to the question, why don't the Republicans give a practical proof of their affection for the black man by sending a few of them to Congress? There is surely one colored man in Philadelphia and likewise Pittsburg, the home of "Ajax" Smith, who is fit to go to Congress. The Republicans in both these localities have the strength to elect any man they see proper to nominate, and instead of railing at and abusing the South for not sending colored men to Washington they could best show their sincerity by doing so themselves.

JOHN J. INGALLS, of Kansas, who is President of the United States Senate, and whose tongue is steeped in gall and bitterness, was asked the other day what his idea was of the civil service question and answered as follows: "I believe in civil service reform. But the civil service reform which I would enforce would be to promptly remove every Democrat and fill his place with an uncompromising Republican." As President of the Senate Ingalls takes good care of his own household. By virtue of his office he gets $3,000 additional salary over and above the pay of a Senator, and he has just appointed his son to be his private Secretary at a salary of $2,000 with practically nothing to do. He has also the appointment of a messenger for his room in the Senate at a salary of $1,4000. Ingalls is also chairman of the committee on the District of Columbia, with another Secretary and messenger at salaries of $2,220 and $1,400 respectively. The account from which we get this information don't state who are now filling the last three named positions, but the inference is warranted that if they are not near relatives of Ingalls it is because he has none who could fill the positions. This is the sort of civil service reform that a thrifty man like Ingalls yearns for. He is a demagogue and a fraud of the purest stamp.

IN urging in his message that the question of revenue reduction should be treated in a non-partisan spirit the President remarks that "both of the great political parties now represented in the Government have, by repeated and authoritative declarations, condemned the condition of our laws which permits the collection from the people of unnecessary revenue, and have, in the most solemn manner, promised its correction." It is worth while to recall the latest "authoritative declaration" of the two parties, as uttered in the national conventions of 1884:

DEMOCRATIC

That change is necessary is proved by an existing surplus of more than $100,000,000, which has yearly been collected from a suffering people. Unnecessary taxation. * * * The Democratic patry is pledged to revise the tariff, in a spirit of fairness to all interests.

REPUBLICAN.

The Democratic party has failed completely to relieve the people of the burden of unecessary taxation by a wise reduction of the surplus. The Republican party pledges itself to correct the irregularities of the tariff and to reduce the surplus.

AN attempt was made to assassinate Jules Ferry, a leader of one of the political fractions in the French Chamber of Deputies, on last Saturday afternoon, as he was decending the steps of the Bourbon Palace after the adjournment of the Chamber. Three pistol shots were fired at him by a man named Aubertin, supposed to be insane or at least weak minded, two of which took effect. The wounds are not dangerous and Mr. Ferry's life is not in any danger. The would-be assassiatn was promptly arrested and said that he is one of a band of twenty revolutionists—that the band drew lots and that it fell to him to kill M. Ferry. When the attack was made Aubertin, was accompanied by an accomplice, who was to have shot M. Goblet, another political leader, but who failed to carry out his purpose, giving as his reason that his revolver dropped to the ground.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

To the Congress of the United States:

You are confronted at the threshold of your legislative duties with a condition of the national finances which imperatively demands immediate and careful consideration. The amount of money annually exacted, through the operation of the present laws, from the industries and necessities of the people, largely exceeds the sum necessary to meet the expenses of the Government.

When we consider that the theory of our institutions guarantees to every citizen the full enjoyment of all the fruits of his industry and enterprise, with only such deduction as may be his share toward the careful and economical maintainance of the Government which protects him, it is plain that the exaction of more than this is indefensible extortion, and a culpable betrayal of American fairness and justice. This wrong inflicted upon those who bear the burden of national taxation, like other wrongs, multiplies a brood of evil consequences. The public treasury, which should only exist as a conduit conveying the people's tribute to its legitimate objects of expenditure, becomes a hoarding-place for money needlessly withdrawn from trade and the people's use, thus crippling our national energies, suspending our country's development, preventing investment to productive enterprise, threatening financial disturbance, and inviting schemes of public plunder.

This condition of our treasury is not altogether new, and it has more than once of late been submitted to the people's representatives in the Congress, who alone can apply a remedy. And yet the situation still continues, with aggravated incidents, more than ever presaging financial convulsion and widespread disaster.

It will not do to neglect this situation because its dangers are not now palpably imminent and apparent. They exist none the less certainly, and await the unforseen and unexpected occasion when suddenly they will be precipitated upon us.

On the 30 day of June, 1885, the excess of revenues over public expenditures after complying with the annual requirement of the sinking-fund act, was $17,850,735.84; during the year ended June 30, 1886 such excess amounted to $49,405,545.20, and during the year ended June 30, 1887, it reached the sum of $55,567,849.54.

The annual contributions to the sinking-fund during the three years above specified, amounting in the aggregate to $138,058,320.94, and deducted from that surplus as stated, were made by calling in for that purpose outstanding three per cent bonds of the Government. During the six months prior to June 30,1887, the surplus revenue had grown so large by repeated accumulations, and it was feared the withdrawal of this great sum of money needed by the people, would so affect the business of the country that the sum of $79,864,160 of such surplus was applied to the payment of the principle and interest of the three per cent bonds still outstanding, and which were then payable at the option of the Government. The precarious condition of financial affairs among the people still needing relief, immediately after the 30th day of June, 1887, the remainder of the three per cent bonds then outstanding, amounting with principle and interest to the sum of $18,877,500, were called in and applied to the sinking-fund contribution for the current fiscal year. Notwithstanding these operations of the Treasury Department representations of distress in business circles not only continued but increased, and absolute perit seemed at hand. In these circumstances the contribution to the sinking-fund for the current fiscal year was at once completed by the expenditure of $27,684,283.55 in the purchase of Government bonds not yet due bearing four and four and a half per cent interest, the premium paid thereon averaging about twenty-four per cent for the former and eight per cent for the latter. In addition to this the interest accruing during the current year upon the outstanding bonded indebtedness of the Government was to some extent anticipated, and banks selected as depositories of public money were permitted to somewhat increase their deposits.

ENORMOUS SURPLUS PREDICTED.

While expedients thus employed, to release to the people the money lying idle in the Treasury, served to avert immediate danger, our surplus revenues have continued to accumulate, the excess for the present year amounting on the 1st day of December to $55,258,701.19, and estimated to reach the sum of $113,000,000 on the 30th of June next, at which date it is expected that this sum added to prior accumulations, will swell the surplus in the Treasury to $140,000,000.

There seems to be no assurance that, with such a withdrawal from use of the people's circulating medium, our busines community may not in the near future be subjected to the same distress which was quite lately produced from the same cause. And while the functions of our National Treasury should be few and simple, and while its best condition would be reached, I believe, by its entire disconnection with private business interests, yet when, by a perversion of its purposes, it idly holds money uselessly subtracted from the channels of trade, there seems to be reason for the claim that some legitimate means should be devised by the Government to restore in an emergency, without waste or extravagance, such money to its place among the people.

If such an emergency arises there now exists no clear and undoubted executive power of relief. Heretofore the redemption of three per cent bonds, which were payable at the option of the Government, has afforded a means for the disbursement of the excess of our revenues; but these bonds have all been retired, and there are no bonds outstanding the payment of which we have the right to insist upon. The contribution to the sinking fund which furnishes the occasion for expenditure in the purchase of bonds has been already made for the current year, so that there is no outlet in that direction.

SHALL THE PURCHASE OF BONDS CONTINUE?

In the present state of legislation the only pretense of any existing executive power to restore, at this time, any part of our surplus revenues to the people by its expenditure, consists in the supposition that the Secretary of the Treasury may enter the market and purchase the bonds of the Government not yet due, at a rate of premium to be agreed upon. The only provision of law from which such a power could be derived is found in an appropriation bill passed a number of years ago, and it is subject to the suspicion that it was intended as temporary and limited in its application, instead of conferring a continuing discretion and authority. No condition ought to exist which would justify the grant of power to a single official, upon his judgement of its necessity, to withhold from or release to the business of the people, in an unusual manner, money held in the Treasury, and thus affect, at his will, the financial situation of the country; and if it is deemed wise to lodge in the Secretary of the Treasury the authority in the present juncture to purchase bonds, it should be plainly vested, and provided as far as possible with such checks and limitations as will define this official's right and discretion, and at the same time relieve him from undue responsibility.

In considering the question of purchasing bonds as a means of restoring to circulation the surplus money accumulating in the Treasury, it should be borne in mind that premiums must of course be paid upon such purchase, that there may be a large part of these bonds held as investments which cannot be purchased at any price, and that combinations among holders who are willing to sell may unreasonably enhance the cost of such bonds to the Government.

It has been suggested that the present bonded debt might be refunded at a less rate of interest, and the difference between the old and new security paid in cash, thus finding use for the surplus in the Treasury. The success of this plan, it is apparent, must depend upon the volition of the holders of the present bonds; and it is not entirely certain that the inducement which must be offered them would result in more financial benefit to the Government than the purchase of bonds, while the latter proposition would reduce the principal of the debt by actual payment, instead of extending it.

The proposition to deposit the money held by the Government in banks throughout the country, for use by the people, is, it seems to me, exceedingly objectionable in principle, as establishing too close a relationship between the operations of the Government Treasury and the business of the country, and too extensive a commingling of their money, thus fostering an unnatural reliance in private business upon public funds. If this scheme should be adopted it should only be done as a temporary expedient to meet an urgent necessity. Legislative and executive effort should generally be in the opposite direction and should have a tendency to divorce, as much and as fast as can safely be done, the Treasury Departmen from private enterprise.

Of course it is not expected that unnecessary and extravagant appropriations will be made for the purpose of avoiding the accumulation of an excess of revenue. Such expenditure, beside the demorilization of all just conceptions of public duty which it entails, stimulates a habit of reckless improvidence not in the least consistent with the mission of our people or the high and benificent purposes of our Government.

I have deemed it my duty to thus bring to the knowledge of my countrymen, as well as to the attention of their representatives charged with the responsibility of legislative relief, the gravity of our financial situation. The failure of the Congress heretofore to provide against the dangers which it was quite evident the very nature of the difficulty must necessarily produce, caused a condition of financial distress and apprehension since your last adjournment, which taxed to the utmost all the authority and expedients within executive control; and these appear now to be exhausted. If disaster results from the continued inaction of Congress, the responsibility must rest where it belongs.

Though the situation thus far considered is fraught with danger which should be fully realized, and though it presents features of wrong to the people as well as peril to the country, it is but a result growing out of a perfectly palpable and apparent cause, constantly reproducing the same alarming circumstances—a congested national treasury and a depleted monetary condition in the business of the country. It need hardly be stated that while the present situation demands a remedy, we can only be saved from a like predicament in the future by the removal of its cause.

Our scheme for taxation, by means of which this needless surplus is taken from the people and put into the public treasury, consists of a tariff or duty levied upon importations from abroad, and internal-revenue taxes levied upon the consumption of tobacco and spirituous and malt liquors. It must be conceded that none of the things subjected to internal-revenue taxation, are strictly speaking, necessaries; there appears to be no just complaint of this taxation by the consumers of these articles, and there seems to be nothing so well able to bear the burden without hardship to any portion of the people.

VICIOUS TARIFF LAWS.

But our present tariff laws, the vicious, inequitable, and illogical source of unnecessary taxation, ought to be at once revised and amended. These laws, as their primary and plain effect, raise the price to consumers of all articles imported and subject to duty, by precisely the sum paid for such duties. Thus the amount of the duty measures the tax paid by those who purchase for use these imported articles. Many of these things, however, are raised or manufactured in our own country, and the duties now levied upon foreign goods and products are called protection to these home manufacturers, because they render it impossible for those of our people who are manufactures, to make these articles and sell them for a price equal to that demanded for the imported goods that have paid customs duty. So it happens that while comparitively a few use the imported articles, millions of our people, who never use and never saw any of the foreign products, purchase and use things of the same kind made in this country and pay therefor nearly or quite the same enhanced price which the duty adds to the imported articles. Those who buy imports pay the duty charged thereon into the public treasury, but the great majority of our citizens, who buy domestic articles of the same class, pay a sum at least approximately equal to this duty to the home manufacturer. This reference to the operation of our tariff laws is not made by way of instruction, but in order that we may be constantly reminded of the manner in which they impose a burden upon those who consume domestic products as well as those who consume imported articles, and thus create a tax upon all our people.

It is not proposed to entirely relieve the country of this taxation. It must be extensively continued as the source of the Goverdment's income; and in a readjustment of our tariff the interest's of American labor engaged in manufacture should be carefully considered, as well as the preservation of our manufacturers. It may be called protection, or by any other name, but relief from the hardships and dangers of our present tariff laws should be devised with especial precaution against imperiling the existence of our manufacturing interests. But this existence should not mean a condition which, without regard to the public welfare or a national exigency, must always insure the realization of immense profits instead of moderately profitable returns. As the volume and diversity of our national activities increase, new recruits are added to those who desire a continuation of the advantages which they conceive the present system of tariff taxation directly affords them. So stubornly have all efforts to reform the present condition been resisted by those of our fellow citizens thus engaged, that they can hardly complain of the suspicion, entertained to a certain extent, that there exists an organized combination all along the line to maintain their advantage.

CENTENIAL CELEBRATIONS.

We are in the midst of centennial celebrations, and with becoming pride we rejoice in American skill and ingenuity, in American energy and enterprise, and in the wonderful natural advantages and resources developed by a century's national growth. Yet when an attempt is made to justify a scheme which permits a tax to be laid upon every consumer in the land for the benefit of our manufacturers, quite beyond a reasonable demand for governmental regard, it suits the purposes of advocacy to call our manufacturers infant industries, still needing the highest and greatest degree of favor and fostering care that can be wrung from Federal legislation.

It also said that the increase in the price of domestic manufactures resulting from the present tariff is necessary in order that higher wages may be paid to our workingmen employed in manufactories, than are paid for what is called the pauper lapor of Europe. All will acknowledge the force of an argument which involves the welfare and liberal compensation of our laboring people. Our labor is honorable in the eyes of every American citizen; and as it lies at the foundation of aur development and progress, it is entitled, without affection or hypocrisy, to the utmost regard. The standard of our laborers' life should not be measured by that of any other country less favored, and they are entitled to their full share of all our advantages.

By the last census it is made to appear that of the 17,392,099 of our population engaged in all kinds of industries 7,670,493 are employed in agriculture, 4,074,238 in professional and personal service, (2,934,876 of whom are domestic servants and laborers,) while 1,810,256 are employed in trade and transportation, and 3,837,112 are classed as employed in manufacturing and mining.

For present purposes, however, the last number given should be considerably reduced Without attempting to enumerate all, it will be conceded that there should be deducted from those which it includes 375,143 carpenters and joiners, 285,401 milliners, dressmakers, and seamtresses, 172,726 blacksmiths, 134,756 tailors and tallooresses, 102,573 masons, 76,241 butchers 41,309 bakers, 22,083 plasterers, and 4,991 engaged in manufacturing agricultural implements, amounting in the aggregate to 1,214,623, leaving 2,625,089 persons employed in such manufacturing industries as are claimed to be benefited by a high tariff.

To these the appeal is made to save their employment and maintain their wages by resisting a change. There should be no disposition to answer such suggestions by the allegation that they are in a minority among those who labor, and therefore should forego an advantage, in the interest of low prices for the majority; their compensation, as it may be affected by the operation of tariff laws, should at all times be scrupulously kept in view; and yet with slight reflection they will not overlook the fact that they are consumers with the rest; that they, too, have their own wants and those of their families to supply from their earnings, and that the price of the necessaries of life, as well as the amount of their wages, will regulate the measure of their welfare and comfort.

WORKINGMEN TO BE PROTECTED.

But the reduction of taxation demanded should be so measured as not to necessitate or justify either the loss of employment by the workingman nor the lessening of his wages; and the profits still remaining to the manufacturer, after a necessary readjustment, should furnish no excuse for the sacrifice of the interests of his employes either in their opportunity to work or in the diminution of their compensation. Nor can the worker in manufacturers fail to understand that while a high tariff is claimed to be necessary to allow the payment of remunerative wages, it certainly results in a very large increase in the price of nearly all sorts of manufactures, which, in almost countless forms, he needs for the use of himself and his family. He receives at the desk of his employer his wages, and perhaps before he reaches his home is obligbed, in a purchase for family use of an article which embraces his own labor, to return in the payment of the increase in price which the tariff permits, the hard-earned compensation of many days of toil.

The farmer and the agriculturist who manufacture nothing; but who pay the increased price which the tariff imposes, upon every agricultural implement, upon all he wears and upon all he uses and owns, except the increase of his flocks and herds and such things as his husbandry produces from the soil, is invited to aid in maintaining the present situation; and he is told that a hich duty on imported wool is necessary for the benefit of those who have sheep to shear, in order that the price of their wool may be increased. They of course are not reminded that the farmer who has no sheep is by this scheme obliged, in his purchases of clothing and woolen goods, to pay a tribute to his fellow-farmer as well as to the manufacturer and merchant; nor is any mention made of the fact that the sheep-owners themselves and their households, must wear clothing and use other articles manufactured from the wool they sell at tariff prices, and thus as consumers must return their share of this increased price to the tradesman.

I think it may be fairly assumed that a large proportion of the sheep owned by the farmers throughout the country are found in small flocks, numering from twenty-five to fifty. The duty on the grade of imported wool which these sheep yield is ten cents each pound if of the value of thirty cents or less, and twelve cents if of the value of more than thirty cents. If the liberal estimate of six pounds be allowed for each fleece, the duty thereon would be sixty or seventy-two cents, and this may be taken as the utmost enchancement of its price to the farmer by reason of this duty. Eighteen dollars would thus represent the increased price of the wool from twenty five sheep and thirty-six dollars that from the wool of fifty sheep; and at present values this addition would amount to about one-third of its price. If upon its sale the farmer receives this or a less tariff profit, the wool leaves his hands charged with precisely that sum, which in all its changes will adhere to it, until it reaches the consumer. When manufactured into cloth and other goods and material for use, its cost is not only increased to the extent of the farmer's tariff profit, but a further sum has been added for the benefit of the manufacturer under the operation of other tariff laws. In the meantime the day arrives when the farmer finds it necessary to purchase woolen goods and material to clothe himself and family for the winter. When he facee the tradesman for that purpose he discovers that he is obliged not only to return in the way of increased prices, his tariff profit on the wool he sold, and which then perhaps lies before him in manufactured form, but that he must add a considerable sum thereto to meet a further increase in cost caused by a tariff duty on the manufacture. Thus in the end he is aroused to the fact that he has paid upon a moderate purchase, as a result of the tariff scheme, which, when he sold his wool seemed so profitable, an increase in price more than sufficient to sweep away all the tariff prit he received upon the wool he produced and sold.

When the number of farmers engaged in woolraising is compared with all the farmers in the country, and the small proportion they bear to our population is considered; when it is made apparent that, in the case of a large part of those who own sheep, the benefit of the present tariff on wool is illusory; and, above all, when it must be conceded that the ineresse of the cost of living caused by such tariff, becomes a burden upon those with moderate means and the poor, the employed and unemployed, the sick and well, and the young and old, and that it constitutes a tax which, with relentless grasp, is fastened upon the clothing of every man, woman, and child in the land, reasons are suggested why the removal or reduction of this duty should be included in a revision of our tariff laws.

COMPETITION AMONG DOMESTIC PRODUCERS.

In speaking of the increased cost to the consumer of our home manufactures, resulting from a duty laid upon imported articles of the same description, the fact is not overlooked that competition among our domestic producers sometimes has the effect of keeping the price of their products below the highest limit allowed by such duty. But it is notorious that this competition is too often strangled by combinations quite prevalent at this time, and frequently called trusts, which have for their object the regulation of the supply and price of commodities made and sold by members of the combination. The people can hardly hope for any consideration in the operation of these selfish schemes.

If, however, in the absence of suche ombination, a healthy and free competition reduces the price of any particular dutiable article of home production below the limit which it might otherwise reach under our tariff laws, and if, with such reduced price, its manufacture continues to thrive, it is entirely evident that one thing has been discovered which should be carefully scrutinized in an effort to reduce taxation.

The necessity of combination to maintain the price of any commodity to the tariff point furnishes proof that some one is willing to accept lower prices for such commodity, and that such prices are remunerative, and lower prices produced by competition prove the same thing. Thus where either of these conditions exist, a case would seem to be presented for an easy reduction of taxation.

REDUCTION OF CUSTOMS DUTIES.

The considerations which have been presented touching our tariff laws are intended only to enforce an earnest recommendation that the surplus revenues of the Government be prevented by the reduction of our customs duties, and, at the same time, to emphasize a suggestion that in accomplishing this purpose, we may discharge a double duty to our people by granting to them a measure of relief from tariff taxation in quarters where it can be most needed and from sources where it can be most fairly and justly accorded.

Nor can the presentation made of such considerations be, with any degree of fairness, regarded as evidence of unfriendliness toward our manufacturing interests, or of any lack of appreciation of their value and importance.

These interests constitute a leading and most substantial element of our country's progress. But if in the emergency that presses upon us our manufacturers are asked to surrender something for the public good and to avert disaster, their patriotism, as well as a greatful recognition of advantages already afforded, should lead them to willing co-operation. No demand is made that they shall forgo all the benefits of goyermental regard; but they cannot fail to be admonished of their duty, as well as their enlightened selfinterest and safety, when they are reminded of the fact that financial panic and collapse, to which the present condition tends, afford no greater shelter or protection to our manfacturers then to our other important enterprises. Opportunity for safe, careful, and deliberate reform is now offered, and none of us should be unmindful of a time when an abused and irritated people, heedless of those who have resisted timely and reasonable relief, may insist upon a radical and sweeping recitification of their wrongs.

The difficulty attending a wise and fair revision of our tariff laws is not underestimated. It will require on the part of the Congress great labor and care, and especially a broad and national contemplation of the subject, and a patriotic disregard of such local and selfish claims as are unreasonable and reckless of the welfare of the entire country.

METHODS OF RELIEF SUGGESTED.

Under our present laws more than four thousand articles are subject to duty. Many of these do not in any way compete with our own manufacturers, and many are hardly worth attention as subjects of revenue. A considerable reduction can be made in the aggregate, by adding them to the free list. The taxation of luxuries presents no features of hardship; but the necessaries of life used and consumed by all the people, the duty upon which adds to the cost of living in every home, should be greatly cheapened.

The radical reduction of the duties imposed upon raw material used in manufactures, or its free importation, is of course an important factor in any effort to reduce the price of these necessaries; it would not only relieve them from the increased cost caused by the tariff on such material, but the manufactured product being thus cheapened, that part of the tariff now laid upon such product, as a compensation to our manufacturers for the present price of raw material, could be accordingly modified. Such reduction, or free importation, would serve beside to largely reduce the revenus. It is apparent how such a change can have any injurious effect upon our manufacturers. On the contrary, it would appear to give them a better chance in foreign markets with the manufacturers of other countries, who cheapen their wares by free material. Thus our people might have the opportunity of extending their sales beyond the limits of home consumption—saving them from the depression, interruption in business, and loss caused by a glutted domestic market and affording their employes more certain and steady labor, with its resulting quiet and contentment.

The question thus imperatively presented for solution should be approached in a spirit higher than partisanship and considered in the light of that regard for patriotic duty which should characterize the action of those intrusted with the weal of a confiding people. But the obligation to declared party policy and principle is not wanting to urge prompt and effective action. Both of the great political parties now represented in the Government have, by repeated and authoritative declarations, condemned the condition of our laws which permit the collection from the people of unnessary revenue, and have, in the most solemn manner, promised its correction; and neither as citizens or partisans are our countrymen in a mood to condone the deliberate violation of there pledges.

Our progress toward a wise conclusion will not be improved by dwelling upon the theories of protection and free trade. This savors too much of bandying epithets. It is a *condition* which confronts us—not a theory. Relief from this condition may involve a slight reduction of the advantages which we award our home productions, but the entire withdrawal of such advantages, should not be contemplated. The question of free trade is absolutely irrelevant; and the persistent claim made in certain quarters, that all efforts to relieve the people from unjust and unnecessary taxation are schemes of so-called free-traders, is mischievous and far removed from any consideration for the public good.

The simple and plain duty which we owe the people is to reduce taxation to the necessary expenses of an economical operation of the Government, and to restore to the business of the country the money which we hold in the Treasury through the perversion of governmental powers. These things can and should be done with safety to all our industries, without danger to the opportunity for remunerative labor which our workingmen need, and with benefit to them and all our people, by cheapening their means of subsistence and increasing the measure of their comforts.

"THE STATE OF THE UNION" IS SHOWN IN THE PRESENT FINANCIAL SITUATION.

The Constitution provides that the President "shall, from time to time, give to the Congress information of the state of the Union." It has been the custom of the Executive, in compliance with this provision to annually exhibit to the Congress, at the opening of its session, the general condition of the country, and to detail, with some particularity, the operations of the different Executive Departments. It would be especially agreeable to follow this course at the present time, and to call attention to the valuable accomplishments of these Departments during the last fiscal year But I am so much impressed with the paramount importance of the subject to which this communication has thus far been devoted that I shall forego the addition of any other topic, and only urge upon your immediate consideration the "state of the Union" as shown in the present condition of our treasury and our general fiscal situation, upon which every element of our safety and prosperity depends.

The reports of the heads of Departments which will be submitted, contain full and explicit information touching the transaction of the business intrusted to them, and such recommendations relating to legislation in the public interest as they deem advisable. I ask for these reports and recommendations the deliberate examination and action of the legislative branch of the Government.

There are other subjects not embraced in the departmental reports demanding legislative consideration and which I should be glad to submit. Some of them, however, have been earnestly presented in previous messages, and as to them I beg leave to repeat prior recommendations.

As the law makes no provision for any report from the Department of State, a brief history of the transactions of that important Department, together with other matters which it may hereafter be deemed essential to commend to the atttention of the Congress, may furnish the occasion for a future communication.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

Washington, December 6th, 1887.

A WORD TO ALL.

Go to GEIS, FOSTER & QUINN'S, Clinton St., Johnstown, Pa., for Carpets, Mattings, Rugs, Stair Pads, Stair Rods, Stair Buttons,

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T. W. DICK, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Ebensburg, Pa. Office in building of J. Lloyd, dec'd, (first floor,) Centre street. All manner of legal business attended to satisfactorily and collections a specialty. [10-14-87.]

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A. W. BUCK, Cashier.
Ebensburg, April 4, 1884.-tf.

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and REPAIRING of all Kinds done on the SHORTEST NOTICE and the LOWEST PRICES. Also, Planing, Sawing and Wood Turning with improved machinery. Also, all kinds of heavy work done. Carriage-smith shop connected. All parties trusting me with work will be honorably dealt with. All work warranted.
D. M. CHUTE.
Ebensburg, October 24, 1884.

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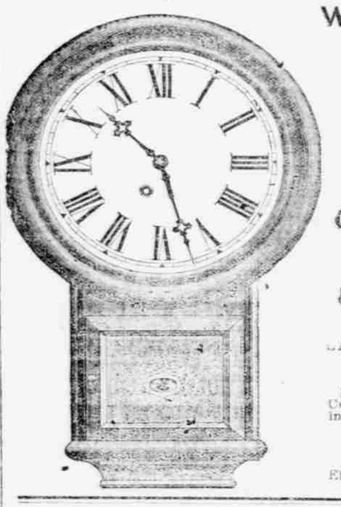

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For large or small game—32 calibre, 60 grains powder; 38 cal., 55 grs.; 40 cal., 60 grs.; 45 cal. 70 and 85 grs. The strongest shooting rifle made. Perfect accuracy guaranteed and the only absolutely safe rifle on the market. Price reduced. BALLARD Gallery, Sporting and Target Rifles, world renowned. The standard for target shooting, hunting, and shooting galleries. All calibres from 22 to 45. Made in fourteen different styles, prices from $18.00 up. Send for illustrated catalogue.

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A Radical Cure for Nervous Debility, Organic Weakness and Spermatorrhœa in Young or Middle Aged Men. Created for Eight Years in many thousand cases they absolutely restore permanently and broken down men to the full enjoyment of perfect and full Manly Strength and Vigorous Health. The first dose will benefit. Many cases of disease brought about by Indiscretion, Exposure, Over-Strain or Worry, soon free. Indigestion, as a first symptom. Send your case with statement of your trouble, and secure a TRIAL PACKAGE FREE, with Illustrated Pamphlet, etc. Sold by N. Tenth Street, ST. LOUIS, MO.
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Cambria Freeman.

EBENSBURG, PA.

FRIDAY, - - DEC. 16, 1887.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

—Visit Gable & Co.'s stores.

—Try laughing gas at Dr. Richards.'

—Dr. Davison is attending court in Indiana as a witness.

—Treasurer elect Howe was in town on Wednesday.

—The borough authorities are playing the foolish virgins—no oil in their lamps.

—The coal operators along the line of the railroad still complain of a scarcity of cars.

—Monday, January 2d, 1888, is the time fixed for holding the next Argument Court.

—L. J. Driggs has put a cob-crusher in his mill, and is now ready to grind corn in the ear.

—Gold fillings at Dr. Richards' for $1. and up.

—A child of Mr. Hugh B. Rees, of Cambria township, died on Monday last from scarlet fever.

—Bone fillings inserted at 50 cents at Dr. Richards.

—A very large selection of gold and silver watches will be found at Carl Rivinius' store on High street.

—A seven foot vein of bituminous coal has been discovered on the Sonman tract in Washington township.

—Extracting teeth by Dr. Richards' only 25 cents.

—One thousand pounds of ginseng wanted at Dr. Davisons's, for which the highest market price will be paid.

—Why does Dr. Richards' get so much to do? simply because he does good honest work.

—Go and see the fine assortment of ladies' pins, cuff buttons, and ear rings, of the latest styles, at Carl Rivinius' store.

—Captain William Linton, of Summitville, is reported to be seriously ill with some affection of the stomach and liver.

—Rev. Father Brown, of Lilly, who has been ill for some time, has sufficiently recovered to attend to his pastoral duties.

—The Jackson township well is down to a depth of 1,800 feet and oil or gas may be expected to be heard from at any moment.

—For every $5 worth of work done at Dr. Richards' he will present you with a box of his tooth powder.

—The jury commissioners will meet for the purpose of filling the jury wheel for the year 1888 on the second Monday in January next.

—On Monday last the County Commissioners appointed Michael McBride, of Millville as merchantile appraiser for the ensuing year.

—WANTED.—A competent girl for general house work. References required. Address A. V. D. Vatterson, 144 5th Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

—If you want to make your friend a present, go to Carl Rivinius' store and buy one or more of his fine selections of imported "Mother of Pearl" glassware.

—WANTED.—A respectable man to handle our famous Rubber Stamp, etc., in this district. McMahon Bros. & Adams, 212 Penn avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

—Mr. and Mrs. John A. Blair and Mr. V. Luttringer, of this place, went to St. Vincents on Tuesday to be present at the funeral of Arch-Abbot Wimmer.

—The thirty-first annual session of the Somerset County Teacher's Institute will be held in the Court House at Somerset, from December 26th to 30th, inclusive.

—The yard master's office and telegraph tower at Osceola were destroyed by fire on Thursday evening of last week, the fire originating in a defective stove-pipe.

—You can get 1 dozen tea spoons from $1.80 up to $6.00. Table spoons or forks from $3.50 to $10 a dozen, also a very fine line of hollow ware at Carl Rivinius'.

—Arch Abbott Wimmer died at St. Vincent's Abby, Westmoreland county, on Thursday of last week. His remains were interred at St. Vincent's Abby on Tuesday last.

—Charles Wharton, Chest Springs; Geo. M. Green, John Galbraith, James A. McMillan, and Levi Ripple, Johnstown, who were drawn to serve as jurors, were excused on Monday.

—Owen McCann, of Tyrone, was run over by the cars in the railroad yard at that place, Thursday last, and so seriously injured as to cause his death in a short time after the accident.

—Mr. James McBreen, who has been employed at the Central Hotel in this place as bartender for some time, departed for Philadelphia on Monday last, where he intends to reside in the future.

—Rev. Robert S. McCaslin, of this place, has been chosen as pastor of the Presbyterian Church in Arkansas City, Kansas, to succeed Rev. S. B. Fleming, who has been appointed Superintendent of Missions for that State.

—The Grand Jury of Wayne county has indicted Sheriff Medland and Deputy Sheriff Medland and Clark for gross negligence in allowing Murderer McCabe to escape from jail. McCabe was recaptured and hanged.

—The *Catholic Standard* of Philadelphia has received a telegram from Rome announcing that Rev. Thomas McGovern, rector, of St. Joseph's Church, Danville, has been appointed to the See of Harrisburg to succeed the late Bishop Shanhan.

—Bertie Devine, a daghter of the late Judge Devine, of this place, died at the residence of her mother in Altoona on Sunday last. Her age was about 19 years, and her remains were brought to this place and interred in Loyd's cemetery on Tuesday last.

—Webster Jones, a native of this place, died at his home in Pawnee City, Nebraska on Friday of last week, aged about 25 years. He leaves a wife and two children. The deceased was a brother of Mr. William A. Jones and Mrs. Evan J. Bennett, of this place.

—The following named persons can each receive a letter by calling at the Ebensburgh postoffice: Miss Sadie Williams, Mrs. E. Davis, Mrs. S. C. Porsh, Mrs. E. J. James, W. G. Price, Esq. Parties applying for these letters will please state they were advertised.

—The Indiana *Messenger* says: A drummer for a wholesale hardware house says he sells more corkscrews in Indiana county than any other county in the State. He says the sales have increased immensely since Judge White knocked out license to sell liquor.

—Mr. Thomas Flick, son of Mr. Martin Flick, of Allegheny township, died at Pittsburgh of typhoid fever on Thursday morning, after an illness of about four weeks. The deceased was about twenty years of age and had been working in Pittsburgh for about two years.

—Richard Costelton, of Summerhill, while climbing up the bank of the railroad to get out of the road of a passing train, on Wednesday afternoon of last week, fell and broke his leg. A physician was called who set the leg, and he is getting along as well as could be expected.

GABLE & CO.'S GREAT HOLIDAY ANNOUNCEMENT.

Main Store at 1402, Eleventh Avenue.

Big stock of General Dry Goods Coats and Cloaks, Blankets, Underwear, Hosiery, Gloves, Dress Goods, Linens. Also some Books, Toys, etc., etc.

Branch Store, Woodcock Block.

This room is one-half square west of Main Store. Open from December 10th to December 24th, day and evening. This large room, 40 by 120 feet, will be filled with Books, Toys, Chinaware, Plush Goods and Holiday Goods of every description. The largest stock at the lowest prices in Central Pennsylvania. Visit our Stores—some special window attractions.

[Altoona, Pa., Dec. 15, 1887.]

—Twenty-seven members of the new Congress are the proud proprietors of red heads.

—Be on the alert for the old chestnut:—"Does Christmas and New Year's come in the same year."

—The ruling days of the winter, December 1st, 2nd and 3rd, were mild, and according to an old sign this winter will be the same.

—The shortest days of the year are gradually crawling upon us. Though short now, especially in the afternoons, daylight will be curtailed still further until the 21st of this month, when after a stand still of some days it will again begin to lengthen.

—An information was made against James Marshal, of Minersville, before H. Kinkead, Esquire, of this place, charging him with attempting to make a witness in attendance at court drunk, so that he could not testify. Marshall was arrested on Saturday and gave bail in the sum of $300 to appear at the next court to answer the charge.

—Any person who wants paying work as local or traveling agent for warranted nursery stock should apply at once to James E. Whitney, Nurseryman, Rochester, N. Y. No experience is necessary, and complete outfit is furnished free. Steady work the year round and all stock warranted to be in good condition.

—Jailor Peach intends in the future to limit the number of visitors to the jail on court weeks, and when admitted, the visitors will be accompanied so that the practice of handing on liquor to the prisoners will be stopped. On Saturday last, on making an inspection of the jail, Mr. Peach found enough empty bottles to supply a no license town.

—The ladies of the W. C. T. U. will give a supper in their rooms on Friday and Saturday evenings, December 30th and 31st from five to six o'clock. All persons interested in temperance work are earnestly desired to contribute to the getting up of the supper without waiting to be called on individually. Ice cream and cake will be served during the evening. The patronage of the public generally is asked.

—McDonald at Loretto, Pa., sells sugars at 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9 cts. per lb.; teas at 40, 60 and 80 cts. per lb.; coffee at 20 and 25 cts. per lb.; 2 boxes essence of coffee c.; 2 papers soda 5c.; good molasses 35 cts. per gallon; good syrup 50 cts. per gallon; flour $1.10 to $1.35 per sack; salt $1.25 to $1.35 per barrel; also raisins, currants, prunes, cranberry sauce and mince meat at bottom prices for spot cash or trade.

—On Friday of last week Mr. C. S. Pershing, of Altoona, who deals in stocks was arrested on complaint of City Solicitor Dively, charging him with maintaining a gambling concern contrary to law. Pershing gave bail in the sum of $1,500 for his appearance at court to answer the charge, and on the next day preferred a charge against Mr. Dively for maintaining a "poker shop" or gambling house contrary to law.

—Gable & Co., the large dry goods house of Altoona, in addition to their main store, 1402 Eleventh avenue, have taken a room one-half square west of their main store 40 x120 feet, for the sale of holiday goods, toys, books, etc., of every description. Much of this vast stock is their own importation and will be sold at Gable & Co.'s well-known low prices. You are invited to visit their stores between Dec. 10th and 25th, as the branch store will be discontinued after that date.

—Franklin A. Little, brakeman on a freight train running west on the Pennsylvania railroad, fell from the train a short distance west of Gallitzin on Sunday morning, and the wheels passed over his body, grinding the left leg from the foot to the thigh to a pulp. He was also injured about the head. He was taken to the Altoona hospital where he died in a few hours. He was a native of Fulton county, where his parents reside and was about 27 years of age.

—No one who is interested in the history of art, or in archæology, can afford not to study carefully the papers on the "Metropolitan Museum of Art" which Mr. William Henry Goodyear has been contributing to the *Catholic World*. The third article of the series, which will appear in the January number, is especially worthy of close reading. Being the result of extensive research condensed into the brief compass necessary for magazine treatment, Mr. Goodyear's articles, to be thoroughly appreciated, demand the reader's concentrated attention—and repay it.

—At a meeting of the Cambria County Agricultural Association held in Sharbaugh's hall, Carrolltown on Saturday, December 10, 1887, the following named officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Henry J. Hopple; Vice-President, John Stoltz and J. T. Kirkpatrick; Secretary, P. J. Dietrick; Assistant Secretary, D. A. Luther; Treasurer, William A. Noel; Directors, H. J. Krummenacher, John A. O'Hara, Raphael Hite, Anselm Weakland, Alex. Leslie, John H. Hoover, James Perry, Charles Weakland, John D. Lantzy, Daniel M. Dumm and Andrew Westrick.

—On Monday last the Court made a decree in the matter of the petition of citizens of Washington township for a division of said township into two election districts which was reported favorably by the commissioners appointed for that purpose at September term, fixing the place for holding elections for the southern end or district No. 1 at Lilly, where the elections have heretofore been held, and the place for holding elections in the northern end or district No. 2, at school house No. 5, between Cresson and Summitville, and at the next election held in election district No. 2, John Sharbaugh shall be Judge and Michael Storm and Daniel Crist shall act as Inspectors.

—Between 1 and 4 o'clock on Tuesday morning the residence of Gen. Jacob M. Campbell was entered by a burglar or burglars. A hole was cut in a panel of the kitchen door, through which the intruder inserted his arm and turned the lock. The bed rooms of the General's sons Ralph and John were visited and ransacked. Neither of the young men were disturbed by the burglar's movements. From a pocket of John's pants a knife and another small article were taken. From a pocket in Ralph's pants one or two small articles were exgracted. The thief also carried off two overcoats belonging to Ralph and a number of silver forks. These are the only articles missing, although the lower part of the house was pretty thoroughly ransacked. The hole in the kitchen door was made with a pen knife, the blade of which was broken in the work, half of it being found at the scene of operations in the morning. The case was given into the hands of the police, but there is no clue.—*Johnstown Tribune.*

—McDonald at Loretto, Pa., pays the highest prices for all kinds of country produce, as follows: Eggs 25 cts.; butter 22 to 25 cts., as to quality; oats 45 to 50 cts. per bushel; corn 55 to 60 cts. per bushel; rye 60 to 65 cts. per bushel; wheat 90 cts. to $1. per bushel; onions 80 to 90 cts. per bushel; potatoes 80 to 90 cts. per bushel; beans $1.60 to $1.75 per bushel; socks 30 to 35 cts. per pair; mitts 35 to 40 cts. per pair. Part cash paid if desired.

—On Monday afternoon Deputy-U.-S.-Marshal Thompsom lodged in jail at Pittsburg W. B. Seal and Samuel Smith, charged with having at various points in Western Pennsylvania passed counterfeit silver coin of the denomination of dollars and half-dollars. The commitment was made by U.-S.-Commissioner D S. Herron, of DuBois, Pa., in which town the shovers of the queer were captured. Both men were elegantly dressed and had in their possession when taken into custody about $300 worth of bogus coin. They appeared to take their arrest very cooly. When captured, at DuBois, they said they hailed from Chicago. Smith is about six feet tall, of a sandy complexion, and wears a sandy mustache. Seal is five feet six inches in height, slightly bald, sandy hair, and piercing gray eyes. The prisoners refused to tell how long they had been in Bradford, Corry, and Oil City. They had been representing themselves as Chicago merchants, out for a good time. It is believed that more of the gang will be captured soon.

Personal.

Mr. N. H. Frohlichstein, of Mobile, Ala., writes: I take great pleasure in recommending Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, having used it for a severe attack of Bronchitis and Catarrh. It gave me instant relief and entirely cured me and I have not been afflicted since. I also beg to state that I had tried other remedies with no good result. Have also used Electric Bitters and Dr. King's New Life Pills, both of which I can recommend. Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds, is sold on a positive guarantee. Trial bottles free at E James' drug store.

Death of Arch-Abbot Wimmer.

Arch-Abbot Boniface Wimmer, O. S. B., founder of the Benedictine Order in the United States, died at St. Vincent's Abby, Westmoreland county, this State, at 10:10 o'clock on Thursday morning of last week, after a lingering illness.

The deceased was born in Bavaria in 1809, and came to this country in 1846 to establish the Benedictine Order. The first monastery was founded at St. Vincent's, Pa. Since then colonies have been established in North Carolina, Louisiana, Alabama, Georgia, Illinois, Minnesota, Kansas, and Iowa. On December 29, 1883, Abbot Wimmer celebrated his fiftieth anniversary of his monastic profession, at at the same time Pope Leo, in appreciation of nearly forty years of successful labor in the United States, raised him to the dignity of Arch-Abbot. The event was the most important that has ever taken place in the Benedictine Order on this continent, and members were present from all points of the globe.

Father Boniface entered the University at Munich in 1827 with inclination for the legal profession. Moved, however, by holier impulses, he changed his mind during his philosophical course, and entered the Seminary at Ratisbon, where, in due time, he was called to holy orders. On the 31st of July, 1831, the anniversary of the Spanish saint, Ignatius Loyola, he was ordained a priest.

From 1833 to 1846 he performed the offices of priest and professor in the towns of Edenstetter and Augsburg, in 1840 being promoted to a professorship in the Louis Gymnasium, Munich. In the meantime there was a vast increase in the emigration to America, and the Germans were clamoring for priests, many of them having to go fifty miles to per. form the ceremonies of their religion.

Gifted with more than ordinary foresight, and inspired with a zeal to extend the influence of his Order, Father Boniface was induced to undertake the establishment of a Benedictine Abby for the ed ucation of young men in America for the priesthood. King Louis I, of Bavaria became enthusiastic over the project, and when, after a full discussion four students of theology and fifteen young men, skilled in various crafts, offered themselves for the journey, the King extended them a hearty welcome. The party arrived in New York on September 16, 1846, and in their sojourn received valuable counsel from Father Lemcke, the distinguished associate of Prince Galitzin, the pioneer priest of Western Pennsylvania. Father Boniface also consulted the Rt. Rev. Michael O'Connor, the first Bishop of Pittsburgh, and finally took possession of the land on which St. Vincent's Abby now stands in Westmoreland county.

As early as 1787 and before it the Catholics had made efforts to establish themselves in the western part of the State. Five families started from Philadelphia about that period, and, after crossing the mountains by the endurance of indescribable hardships and self-denial, settled in Westmoreland county. These pioneers were visited by the Rev. Peter Heilbron, pastor of Goschenhappen, who, in the fall of 1789, at a place called "Sportsman's Hall," in Unity township, laid the foundation of the first permanen, Catholic settlement—the present St. Vincent's Abby and College.

Court Proceedings.

The following cases were dis posed of last week after our paper went to press:

Com'th vs. Henry Biffer. Assault and battery with intent to commit rape. Defendant plead guilty, sentenced to undergo an imprisonment in county jail for ten months.

Com'th vs. Alexander Fresh. Rape. Defendant not taken.

Com'th vs. Patrick Flemming. Selling liquor on Sunday. Defendant plead guilty. Sentenced to pay a fine of $200 and costs.

Com'th vs. Thomas Brannan. Carrying concealed weapons. Defendant plead guilty. Sentenced to jail for six months.

Com'th vs. Ellen Hoffman. Keeping a disorderly house. Defendant plead guilty. Sentenced to pay a fine of $5 and costs and to go to jail for three months.

Com'th vs. John O'Donnell. Assault and battery. Defendant plead guilty. Sentenced to pay a fine of $5 and costs.

Comth vs. Frank Murdis. Aggravated assault and battery. Defendant plead guilty. Sentenced to pay a fine of $5 and costs and go to jail for 20 days.

Com'th vs. Ellen Conners, William Conners and James Conners. Selling liquor on Sunday. Jury find James Conners guilty and Ellen and William Conners not guilty. James Conners sentenced to pay a fine of $200 and costs.

Com'th vs. Michael McBride. Selling liquor on Sunday. Defendant plead guilty Sentenced to pay a fine of $200 and costs.

SECOND WEEK.

The court met at 10 o'clock, and the following cases were disposed of:

Blauch & Stutzan, vs. the Baltimore & O. R. R. Co. Appeal. Jury find for plaintiff the sum of $28.08. Motion made for a new trial.

Joseph Thomas, vs. John D. Reese. Appeal. Jury find for plaintiff the sum of $82.84.

D. McLaughlin, vs. Samuel Flenner. Scire Facias. Continued at costs of defendant.

Hugh Williams, vs. E. D. Vinton. Trespass on the case in assumpsit. Continued.

J. A. Krause, vs. George Rex, Sciere Facias. Continued at costs of plaintiff.

Henry R. King, vs. C. C. Co. & N. Y. S. R. R. Co. Case in assumpsit. Continued at costs of plaintiff.

John Dibert, vs. Dennis Bradley, et. al. Ejectment. Jury find for plaintiff the land described in the writ.

Anthony McCoy, vs. James J. Bradley and wife. Appeal. Settled.

Silas Ream, administrator, vs. Thomas McGough. Replevin. Jury find for defendant.

Micnael McCullough, et. al., vs. Matthew Ivory. Case. Continued at costs of plaintiff.

John Tegler, vs. John McKenna. Appeal. Jury find for plaintiff the sum of $93.50. Motion made for a new trial.

Use W. Cole, vs. D. E. Notley. Appeal. Jury find for the defendant.

D. G. Myers, vs. F. Burgoon. Ejectment. Defendant confesses judgment for land described in writ.

Charles Flick, vs. the borough of Loretto. Trespass on the case. On trial.

D. E. Notley, vs. Kraemer, Mann & Co. Assumpsit. Continued by consent.

F. A. Shoemaker, vs. Francis Bearer. Assumpsit. Continued at costs of defendant.

Reade Township Items.

GLASGOW, PA., Dec. 12th, 1887.

The roads are deep with mud.

December is as pleasant as May.

It is expected that the forty new coke ovens being built near here will be completed this week.

The teachers of this township instituted at Mountain Dale on the 30th inst.

'Squire Hollen and wife, the venerable couple of Mountain Dale, celebrated their golden wedding on the 5th inst. Since that time the silver-haired bride and groom have been sporting many gold ornaments. The 'Squire seems as young as he used to be.

Torey, the bright and interesting little daughter of Mr. J. P. Stine, of this place, has been confined to her home by illness during the past few weeks.

Rev. W. A. Baeir, of Snyder county, has accepted the charge of the U. P. denomination, on this circuit. He will shortly remove his family here.

The Methodists' at Utahville have a fine church edifice under course of erection.

The heaters in the Lutheran church at this place, not working satisfactorly, are being overhauled by an experienced man.

Jno. Sharp, "Donations greatest showman," is now off on an extended eastern tour, giving exhibitions to crowded houses.

Mr. Jno. Craver, the efficient teacher at Shirley, is now off on a forced vacation, on account of sickness of self.

The mines at Mountain Dale are running steadily, and the workmen are making full time.

Ed. Spencer and Geo. W. Hollen, Glasgow's leading mechanics, are employed on the construction of the new coal tipple at the coke ovens near this place.

Charley Ricketts is the new postmaster at Utahville. He assumed charge about a week ago.

Constable Troxel and M. L. Glasgow hied themselves to the county capital last week on business.

A prosperous revival meeting is in progress at Fallen Timber.

Rev. Baeir, the U. B. divine, dined with Mr. Joel Gates, at his log camp, the other day. The reverend gentleman is loud in his praise of the treatment received, and courtesies extended. He thinks their "bill of fare" would do honor to the most superb Delmonicas of Europe.

The coal excitement at our neighboring village of Utahville, has reached a feverish state, and prospecting for the mineral is going on lively.

Charley Miller, of the ville, is the Croesus of the bour. He shakes the earth with laughter, and smiles like an alligator when he is reminded of the present of an immense 9½ pound nugget by his wife. Guess the enigma?

Rev. Kerr, of Altoona, delivered a lecture in the Lutheran church here last Saturday evening on the history of the order of the Patriotic Sons of America. He also preached on Sabbath.

"The pen is mightier than the sword," the editor's scissors is the mightiest of both; but, don't you think, rheumatism mightier than 'em all?

Flowering house plants embellish many of the homes of Glasgow. A love for flowers shows refinement; and a taste for æsthetic culture should be encouraged.

Jas. N. Turner and his blonde young bride are spending their honey moon in fixing up a home for themselves at Glasgow.

Ross Stine, son of Mr. Jno. Stine, of this place, is layed up with a severe bealing in his head.

Jno. A. Hollen contemplates a western trip immediately after the holidays.

The FREEMAN meets with the popular approval of our people. RED CLOUD.

MARRIAGE LICENSES ISSUED.

The following marriage licenses were issued by the Clerk of the Orphans' Court for the week ending Wednesday, December 14th, 1887:

Wm. Swank, Johnstown and May Strickler, Bedford county.

Benjamin James, Johnstown and Lena Nitch, Morrellville.

Frederick Karaschin and Anna Majinski, Gallitzin.

Wm. E Sanders and Ellen Croyle, South Fork.

Joseph Punko and Erzie Hornace, Gallitzin.

Wonderful Cures.

W. D. Hoyt & Co., wholesale and retail druggists of Rome, Ga., say: We have been selling Dr. King's New Discovery, Electric Bitters and Bucklen's Arnica Salve for four years. Have never handled remedies that sell as well or give such universal satisfaction. There have been some wonderful cures effected by these medicines in this city. Several cases of pronounced Consumption have been entirely cured by use of a few bottles of Dr. King's New Discovery, taken in connection with Electric Bitters. We guarantee them always. Sold by E. James.

I have

been a sufferer from catarrh for the past eight years. Having tried a number of remedies advertised as "sure cures" without obtaining any relief, I had resolved never to take any other patent medicines, when a friend advised me try Ely's Cream Balm. I did so with reluctance, but can now testify with pleasure that after using it for six weeks I believe myself cured. It is a most agreeable remedy—an invaluable Balm. Joseph Stewart, 624 Grant Ave., Brooklyn.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for Cuts Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rh um, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by E. J ames and W. W. McAteer, Loretto.

ELDER—Died at his home in Lenox, Nebraska on Wednesday, Nov. 9th, 1887, Mr. Philip Elder aged about 27 years.

The many friends in this and surrounding counties will regret to learn the sudden death of Philip Elder, a son of John Elder, who died on the 9th inst. of typhoid fever at his home in Lenox, Nebraska. He was a nephew of Charles Dillon, of St. Augustine, Andrew of Altoona, and was for several years employed in the erecting shop of Altoona, about two and one-half years ago he went to Nebraska and in about a year or more his parents moved there, from Ninevah ten miles west of Johnstown. About two months ago the family were stricken down with the fever. Two of his sisters having died with it preylous to his death. He leaves to two sisters, one at home and one married, who resides in Philadelphia, and three brothers, Albert, residing in Altoona and their many friends sympathizes with them in their sad bereavement. He was an exemplary young man, having many noble qualities and had bright hopes for the future. He was we learn engeged to be married to Miss Lou Wilt, an estimable daughter of Thos. Wilt, of Clearfield township. He contemplated coming back east in the near future. Peace to his ashes.

STRAYED SHEEP.—A white buck, a black buck and a spring lamb strayed away from the premises of the subscriber in Ebensburg some time ago. The white buck has a tar mark on the back. Any one giving information leading to their recovery will be suitably rewarded. JOSEPH GUTWALD.

Ebensburg, Dec. 16, 1887. 3t,

ASSIGNEE SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.—The undersigned by virtue of an order from the Court of Common pleas of Cambria county, will expose to public sale, at the Court House in the borough of Hollidaysburg on Friday, January 6, 1888 at 1 o'clock, P. M., the following described real estate to wit:

The undivided one-fourth interest in all that certain tract of coal and timber lands situated in Allegheny township, Cambria county, Pa., warranted in the name of Mifflin Hamm, containing two hundred and twenty acres, more or less.

☞TERMS: One half on confirmation of sale, and balance in one year with interest to be secured by mortgages or judgment bonds of purchaser. T. W. SMITH,

Assignee of R. A. IRWIN.

NOTICE.—I have this day loaned to Mr. Adam Cense, of Lloydsville, Pa., the following articles to be used by him at my pleasure: One looking glass, three ladies', three set chairs, one organ, one lounge, one refrigerator, one cupboard, bible and beds and bedding, one bureau, five yards of carpet, four wash stands, bar-room fixtures, etc., and hereby caution parties not to interfere with the same. R. L. BOWER.

Lloydsville, Dec. 8, '87.

AUDITORS' NOTICE.—The undersigned having been appointed auditor to report distribution of the fund in the hands of M. L. Glasgow and W. E. Glasgow, administrators of Eliza Noble, late of Reade twp., Cambria county, Pa., deceased, as shown by their first and final account confirmed Dec. 10th, '87, hereby gives notice that he will sit at his office in Ebensburg, on Saturday Dec. 31st, 1887, at 10 o'clock in the morning for the purpose of attending to the duties of his appointment, when and where all persons having claims against said estate are required to present them or be debarred from coming in on said fund.

E. G. KERR, Auditor.

Ebensburg, Dec. 13, 1887.

ESTRAY NOTICE.—Came the premises of the subscriber in White township, Cambria county, about the middle of Oct. 1887, one white and red cow with white stripe in face, about three years old, the owner is requested to come forward prove property, pay charges and take her away, otherwise she will be disposed of according to law.

WM MCNANAMY.

White twp., Dec. 9, '87.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration on the estate of Henry Willibrand, late of Munster township, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make payment without delay, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement to

FLORENCE WILLIBRAND,

Administrator of HENRY WILLIBRAND, de'd.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration on the estate of Henry Glass, late of Allegheny township, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned, residents in said township, to whom all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims or demands will make known the same without delay.

WM. J. BUCK,
ANN E. GLASS, } Adm'rs.

Ebensburg, Nov. 9, '87.

NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has filed his application in the office of the Secretary of Internal Affairs, at Harrisburg, for five acres of unimproved and vacant land, situate in Allegheny township, Cambria county, Pa., adjoining lands of D. C. Moore on the east, lands of the undersigned on the south and lands of William Tomlinson on the west, the said five acres applied for being triangler in shape.

GEORG LENZ.

Ebensburg, Nov. 25th, 1887.-3t.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.—Letters of administration on the estate of Daniel Clooney, deceased, of Munster township, having been granted to the undersigned, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate, to make payment without delay, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

CHARLES COONEY,
Adm'r.

Munster, Oct. 5 1887.

FOR SALE.—The undersigned will offer at private sale his house and lot situated in the West ward of Ebensburg, fronting on Bach street and extending back along Mary Ann street on the west to Sample street. The house is a large double house in good repair with a good stable, and the lot contains a number of good fruit trees. For terms call on the subscriber residing on the premises. GEORGE HETLER.

Ebensburg, Oct. 21, 1887

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.—Letters of Administration on the estate of Peter Banan, deceased, having been granted to the unnersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make payment without delay, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement to JOHN BANAN, Adm'r.

Loretto, November, 14, 1887. 6t.

ESTRAY NOTICE.—Strayed away from the premises of the subscriber, a yellow shepherd dog with a black nose and white feet, two and one-half years old, and answers to the name of Rover. A suitable reward will be given by returning him to MRS. P. LACY.

Loretto, Dec. 9, '87.

NOTICE.—I hereby give notice that I have purchased the following property of F. D. and Charles Burgoon at constable sale at Ashville, and left the same with them until I see fit to remove them. One horse, one set harness, one buggy, two heating stoves, one cook stove, one organ, six beds and bedding, three wash stands, two tables, dishes, etc. J. A. BURGOON.

Ashville, Dec. 9, '87.

AGENTS WANTED to canvass in one of the oldest, best known Nurseries in the country. Most liberal terms. Unequaled facilities. Prices low. Geneva Nursery, Established 1846. W. & T. SMITH, Geneva, N.Y.

Sheriff's Sales.

—OF—

Real Estate

BY virtue of sundry writs of Levari Facias and Alias Fieri Facias issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Cambria county, and to me directed, there will be exposed to public sale, at the Court House in Ebensburg, on Monday, Jan. 2d, '88, at one o'clock P. M., the following real estate to wit:

All the right, title, and interest of C. E. Glenn, of in and to all the undivided one half interest in a certain piece or parcel of land situated in Cambria township, Cambria county, Pa., bounded and described as follows, viz: Adjoining lands of Thomas Griffith, John F. Tibbott, James Myers and others, containing one hundred and twenty acres, more or less, having thereon erected a grist mill, dwelling house and other outbuildings, now in the occupancy of D. J. Driggs. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of Milton Jones for use of Dr. J. S. Driggs.

Also, all the right, title, and interest of C. E. Glenn, of in and to all that undivided one-half interest in all that certain piece or lot of ground situated in Cambria township, Cambria county, Pa., bounded and described as follows, viz: Along the township road lying between the Ebensburg and Cresson rail road; and the piece or lot of ground therein conveyed two hundred and fifty-six feet to a post, then e south along the public road leading from Ebensburg to Wilmore two hundred and seventy-seven feet to a post on the other land of the said Thomas Griffith of which this a part, thence north by same two hundred and fifty-six feet to a post, in line of land of said Aoel Lloyd, thence north by same land two hundred and seventy-seven feet to place of beginning containing one acre and nine-five perches, more or less. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of Milton Jones for use of Dr. S. Driggs.

Also, all the right, title, and interest of John P. Parrish and Catherine Parrish his wife, of in and to a certain two storied plank dwelling house, weatherboarded, having a front of thirty-two feet and depth of twenty-four feet, and having attached a one story plank kitchen and warehouse thirty-two feet in length and fourteen feet in width, and lot of ground in Washington township, Cambria county, Pa., fronting fifty-five feet on the southerly side of the turnpike leading from Cresson to Summitville, and extending back two hundred feet, adjoining lands of the estate of M. M. Adams, deceased, on the east and an alley on the West, now in the occupancy of John P. Parrish and Catherine his wife. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of Frederick Smeeder.

☞TERMS: One third of the purchase money to be paid when the property is knocked down, and the remaining two-thirds at the confirmation of the deed.

JOSEPH A. GRAY, Sheriff.

Ebensburg, Dec. 9, '87.

RECEIVER'S NOTICE.—The undersigned having been appointed receiver of the estates, property, monies, and effects, real, personal, and mixed, of the late firm of Isaac Diehl, and Geo. A. McCormick doing business under the firm name of Diehl & Co., of which firm Geo. A. McCormick, is the surviving partner, all persons indebted to said firm, are requested to make payment, and those having claims or demands, will please make known the same without delay.

A. J. ANDERSON,
Receiver of DIEHL & CO.

Altoona, Oct. 25, 1887.

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that Joseph Gutwald and wife have made an assignment to me of all his estate, real, personal and mixed in trust for the benefit of the creditors of the said Joseph Gutwald. All persons indebted to said Joseph Gutwald are notified to make payment without delay, and those having claims against him will present them properly authenticated for settlement to JOHN A. BLAIR,

Assignee of JOSEPH GUTWALD.

Ebensburg, December 9, '87. 6t.

Valuable Property for Sale

THE UNDERSIGNED OFFERS AT PRIVATE Sale the following valuable

HOUSE AND LOT,

situate on Main street, of Carrolltown Borough, and in the business centre of the town—opposite the Blum brewery. The house is a large two story building, 32 by 52 feet, is plastered throughout, weatherboarded and completed and in as good as new. A good stable on the lot and a never failing well of excelent water. It would answer for dwelling and business house combined, or for a hotel property.

POSSESSION GIVEN IMMEDIATELY.

For particulars call on or address the owner,

FREDERICK SNYDER,
At the Arlington Hotel, Altoona, Pa.

September 16, 1887.

$125 A WEEK. Agents Wanted. THE AMERICAN HOME AND FARM CYCLOPEDIA by H. R. ALLEN, A. M., M. D., and 140 COLLEGES and SPECIALISTS. 12 books in one volume of *immediate* and *constant* value far beyond its cost, to **Farmers, Live Stockmen, Horticulturists, Builders, Housekeepers, Money-Makers** and all who have, or aspire to have homes. Over 1100 Pages and 2000 Illustrations. This new volume contains such *strikingly various* and *practical value* as was never before seen in a book. Positively $25 to $125 a week made by capable canvassers. OUT-FIT FREE, FREIGHT PAID and CASH GIVEN. *Honest* men. Descriptive Circulars, Press Notices, Agent's Reports and Terms FREE. *Why work for barely bread and butter?* Send at once for full particulars. THE THOMPSON PUBLISHING CO., 225 South Sixth St., Philadelphia, Pa.

FARM FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER WILL SELL HIS FARM known as the LUCKETT'S FARM, situate in Munster township, Cambria county, containing about

90 ACRES, ABOUT 60 ACRES CLEARED,

having thereon erected a good frame house and frame barn. The farm is in a fine state of cultivation, is well watered and has a good orchard of bearing fruit trees. The farm is within three minutes walk of Luckett's Station on the Ebensburg and Cresson Railroad.

For further particulars inquire of George M. Reade, Esq., Ebensburg, Pa., or of the undersigned on the premises. JOHN MURPHY.

July 29, 1887.

1794. 1883.

Policies written at short notice in the

OLD RELIABLE "ÆTNA"

And other First Class Companies.

T. W. DICK,

AGENT FOR THE

OLD HARTFORD

FIRE INSURANCE COM'Y.

COMMENCED BUSINESS

1794.

Ebensburg, July 21, 1882.

Important to Canvassers.

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ROVERS OF THE PLAINS.

Shooting Wild Horses in Australia.... The Steed of the Pampas--A Question.

Very young students, in their first attempt at composition, often inform us that the horse is a useful animal. This sweeping generalization is subject to important modifications before it is accepted in all communities. There are many thousands of horses that toil not like their noble progenitors, but go like the wind where it listeth, and are looked upon as intolerable nuisances in the civilized regions they sometimes invade. Our Australian friends, for instance, are no lovers of the horse in his untamed state, and some of the colonies set a price upon his head, and do all they can to stimulate movements for his destruction. Seven thousand wild horses were shot in New South Wales alone in 1875. These rovers of the plains play the mischief with domesticated animals when they come among them, and the colonists are very much disgusted to observe with what ease the noble horse relapses into barbarism, and forgetting his oats and other comforts of civilization, runs off with his wild brethern who have not enjoyed his superior advantages.

It must be confessed that our horses need the restraints imposed upon them to prevent them from disgracing the ir ancestors, who were certainly domesticated when they were introduced into this country. Years ago it used to be the custom in our southwestern territory to brand the young stock, and even many work animals, and turn them loose to shift for themselves for a year or two. When they were wanted they were always as wild as Mexican mustangs. Mr. Powell wrote a book on the best methods of taming wild horses. The specimens on which he exerted his talents as a tamer were for the most part formerly domesticated animals, who had forgotten all about their old restrains while wandering over the plains of our southwestern territory.

Travelers in the western territories are no longer in danger of such irruption of horse flesh as Murray describes in his "Travels in North America." He not only witnessed a stampede of thousands of panic stricken horses, but the living torrent swept along toward and over his camp, trampling skins and meat into the ground, knocking down some of the tents and taking with them all his horses except his riding mare, who vainly struggled to break her fastenings. They still range, in much smaller herds than formerly, on the plains of the upper Colorado; but the horse, like the buffalo, is disappearing before the advance of the white man.

In spite of the experience of the Australians, many peoples, chiefly savage, have been able to turn the wild horse to good account. Hundreds of thousands of Mexican mustangs have been reduced to servitude. The wild horse of the South American pampas, which three centuries ago, only fifty years after the horse was introduced from Europe, had spread to regions as remote as Patagonia, has been tamed by thousands, and has become the useful servent of Indian tribes.

Naturalists often discuss the question whether there is now in the world such a creature as an aboriginal, or truly wild horse. We know very well that the wild horses of the western hemisphere are all descendants of domesticated animals. Where, then, is the aboriginal wild horse to be found? The question will probably never be settled. Mr. J. H. Steel, who recently read an interesting paper on "Wild Horses" before the Bombay Natural History society, thinks the evidence is in favor of the existence of the wild horse, in central Asia. Gesner, the great authority on zoology of the Sixteenth century, was of the same opinion, but the evidence has often been questioned, and the assertion cannot positively be made that the wild horse of the great mountain region which the Russians are now exploring is not himself the decendant of ancient domesticated animals.

Another question of scientific importance as yet unsolved is whether two or three years' run on the pampas would rejuvenate the average street car plug, develop the latent savegery of his nature and make a wild horse of him. It the equine liberty and freedom from human restraint could achive a miracle of such proportions it would be very interesting to know it.

Big Beasts are Always Cowards.

The prevalent idea entertained by those not familiar with the real nature of our large carniverous quadrupeds, believe their instinctive ferocity impels them to assault every person they meet, is not sustained by practical experience.

Those animals appear much more formidable in the distance than when approached in their own native wilds.

But few Eastern sportsmen would, it is believed, voluntarily attack a bear, wolf, or panther, yet I have seen and killed many of these animals, and not one of them ever turned upon me.

And in furtner corroboration of this, my guide, "Little Bat," who has during his lifetime killed over eighty grizzlies, assured me that all he ever met invariably ran from him.

So confident was he of his ability to cope with these much dreaded monsters that he did not hesitate to hunt them when alone and on foot, and only two years ago he encountered four grizzlies eating a dead elk upon Casper Mountains, when he crawled to within a short rifle range and shot everyone of them without moving from his tracks; and upon another occasion, while we were hunting in the valley of the Big Horn, he went out alone during a moonlight night and shot two grizzlies from behind the tree.

Panthers and wolves are most arrant cowards, and the traditional story of Gen. Putman having performed an extraordinary feet of courage by entering a cave and shooting a wolf is extremely laughable when contrasted with the fact that my wife upon one occasion, in the night time at a frontier post, when a large black wolf had purloined one of her turkeys and was dragging it off, hurried out with a stick made him drop the bird and run away.

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Humorous.

Charley—Jack is very inattentive. A bright thing goes into his head at one ear and comes out at the other.

Harry—When I must always be on the wrong side of him.

Charley—How's that.

Harry—The bright things never come out of his head on the side I am watching.

Leader—Bill Gumps was nominated by our party last night.

American Mechanic—So I heard.

L.—You'll support him, won't you?

A. M.—No, it isn't necessary that I should support him.

I.—Why ain't it?

A. M.—His wife does that.

Father—Ain't you going to work?

Lazy son—Guess not.

"I don't undertand how anybody can loaf such weather as this. Why, is a real pleasure to work now."

"I know it, but I don't wish to give myself up too much to mere enjoyment.

Fond Father (to fond daughter, who has undergone a somewhat painful operation at the dentist's.) "And my little girl didn't cry and carry on while the dentist was extracting her tooth."

Fond daughter, "The idea, papa! You don't suppose I'd be that way in a strange place!"

"Now, Mary Ann," said the teacher, addressing the foremost of the class in mythology, "who was it that supported the world on his shoulders?"

"It was Atlas, ma'am."

"And who supported Atlas?"

"The book doesn't say, but I guess his wife supported him."

"This is a new shade, isn't it?"

"Yes, madame, it has just come in."

"What is it called?"

"The manufacturer wanted to pay us a delicate compliment, so he named it 'The Clerks' Favorite.'"

"Give me five yards of your plainest black."

Bobby (Sunday afternoon)—What a dreffel, long, dreary day Sunday is, mother?

Mother—Why do you think it dreary, Bobby?

Bobby (after some thought)—I suppose it's because pa stays at home all day.

Visitor (to convict)—What brought you here, my friend?

Convict—Extreme youth.

Visitor—Why, you are an old man?

Convict—Yes, but the lawyer who defended me was very young. He ought not to be in trousers.

"How is your son getting along in New York, Mr. Hayseed?" "I guess he ain't doin' as well as he says he is. He was home the other day, an' had on a colored shirt an' a white collar. I ray: ther suspect he's behind with his washer-woman."

Customer (to Nevada hotel proprietor)—What have you got in the way of game, landlord?

Landlord (rubbing his hands appetizingly)—Well, sir, I can get you up a couple of nice grasshoppers on toast.

The Science of Sleeping.

It seems like a very insignificant question to discuss the position in which the body should lie in order to secure healthful sleep, but it is more important than might at first be thought. These remarks by a recent writer are worthy of consideration:

Observations made upon 235 soldiers show that 37.5 per cent. slept upon the right side, 23 per cent. upon the left and 6.5. per cent. on the back. A physician, however, says that it is better to lie on the right side in the absence of special diseases, such as lung disease, rendering it desirable to lie on the weak side so as to leave the healthy lung free to to expand. When rest is taken on the right side the body is placed where the food gravitates more easily out of the stomach into the intestines, and the weight of the stomach does not compress the upper portion of the intestines. To show how difficult it is for the doctors to agree, their opinions on the proper position during sleep may be continued. One of them maintains that lying flat on the back, with the limbs relaxed, would seem to secure the greatest amount of rest for the muscular system. This is the position assumed in the most exhausting diseases, and it is generally hailed as a token of revival when the patient voluntarily turns on the side. Sleeping with arms thrown over the head is to be deprecated, because it creates a tendency to cramp and cold in the arms, and sometimes seems to cause headaches and dreams. On the other hand a physician says that sleep should be taken with the face downward. Lying with the great weight of the stomach, heart, intestines and other organs pressing on the numerous nerves about the spine must in time work injury. Even the half weight, as when a person lies on his side, must have its bad effects, it is said. The spine and nerves are also abnormally treated by the common way of resting. Sleeping with the face downward is called the natural way.

Japanese Wooden Shoes.

In Japan children's shoes are made of blocks of wood secured with cords. The stocking resembles a mitten, having a separate place for the great toe. As these shoes are lifted only by the toes, the heels make a rattling sound as their owners walk, which is quite stunning in a crowd. They are not worn in the house, as they would injure the soft straw mats on the floor. You leave your shoes at the door. Every house is built with reference to the number of mats required for the floors, each room having from eight to sixteen, and in taking lodgings you pay so much for a mat. They think it extravagant in us to require a whole room to ourselves.

The Japanese shoe gives perfect freedom to the foot. The beauty of the human foot is only seen in the Japanese. They have no corns, no ingrowing nails, no distorted joints. Our toes are cramped until they are deformed and are in danger of extinction. They have the full use of their toes, and to them they are almost like fingers. Nearly every mechanic makes use of his toes in holding his work. Every toe is fully developed. Their shoes cost one penny and last six months.

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The school district of Allegheny township will pay the above reward for the arrest and conviction of any person or persons found breaking into, injuring, or in any manner defacing any of the school property of said township.
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Washington's Nerve.

I was conversing with a gallant member of the Army of Northern Virginia and a member of the late Gen. Robert E. Lee's staff last week, and Maj. Andre and Geu. Washington's iron will and immovable resolution were the subjects of his remarks. The family of the officer referred to and that of Washington had been very intimate in the past, and he had, therefore, peculiarly good opportunities for information. "I cannot," said he, "fail to admire, and yet—if I might dare say so of so unapproachably great and good a man—occasionally to wonder at and possibly question the wisdom of his iron resolution and absolutely inflexible will when it was once thoroughly made up on any subject.—His set mouth, firm chin, and iron jaw by no means belied his character. The man, so far as mortal man could know or weigh his mind and heart, was simply marble. History reveals, in part at least, the superhuman efforts that were made to secure a mitigation of Maj. Andre's sentence by powerful friends on both sides; and how the great general could withstand the influences brought to bear upon him by those of his own party provoked much criticism at the time. The same French general, Lafayette, who sat on the court-martial which sentenced Andre, had handed to Gen. Washington a commission from King Louis as lieutenant-general in the French army and vice-admiral of the French fleet and afterward commanded the Continenta troops and draw Virginia levies in the campaign around Richmond and along the Rappahannock during the raid on Virginia by the traitor Arnold. I wonder what would have been thought in our day if during the late war an accredited agent of Louis Napoleon had brought a commission in the French army and navy to Jefferson Davis or Gen. Lee, and if such an agent or foreign general had been given a seat upon the confederate court-martial trying a French spy! But then, times have greatly changed, and an American at Victoria's jubilee could gaze with equanimity upon the costly marble tomb of Andre in Westmininster Abbey, beneath which England sought to hide the gibbet at Tappan."

"In private affairs," the major continued, "the same characteristics are equally noticeable. You know it was the fashion in those days for people about to make a journey to pack up their movable valuables, such as plate, jewelry, etc., in the heavy lumbering traveling coaches of the day. Marshall, then owner of our present Marshall's Landing, on the the Potomac below Washington and the estate so named, was about to make a journey, and the family coach was for some reason packed over night. A slave of Gen. Washington's from his Mount Vernon estate—a blacksmith, worth from $1,200 to $1,800 at the prices of those days—broke into the packed-up vehicle and committed a heavy robbery. The severest penalty, I believe, to which the robber could be sentenced, under the laws of Virginia, was that the condemned man should receive two 'licks' or blows from every slave—man, woman and child—upon the estate to which he belonged. From the number of human chattels then belonging to Mount Vernon the execution of such a sentence meant certain and cruel death, and yet Gen Washington unhesitatingly passed the sentence."

A Sickening Bull Fight.

A fearful spectacle was witnessed at Dax on the Adour, France, a few weeks ago. A band of Spanish bull fighters had introduced a powerful black steer upon whom Joselto, the matador, aimed a blow, but missed, and he was run down by the brute. A cry of terror arose. But Joselto was up again and seemed unhurt. He now succeeded in stabbing the bull at the chest, but the animal stood its ground. A second and third thrust had no better effect, although the man succeeded in pushing his weapon to the hilt into the animal from which the blood ran in torents. That was too much for the spectators. They began crying with pain, howling with disgust, and prepared to finish the cruel Spaniard. Several times he still succeeded in piercing the steer with his sword, but conld not stop the animal from constantly charging against his enemies. Now glasses, bottles and chairs were hurled by the spectators upon the Spandiard, who ran away, handing his sword to another man, who also pierced the bull again and again without finishing him. Several men then attacked the beast with swords and lances, and finally brought it down. But the spectacle had been too much for the auditory. There arose a feaful cry of vengence upon the Spaniards, and the high and strong inclosure was being attacked. The Spaniards, however, were fortunate enough to make their escape before the lynching parties could lay hold of them.

A LUCKY FIND.—When Morgan raided Ohio, in 1863, John Shenafield, a farmer, buried on his place, near Youngstown, $3000 in gold and silver coin. After the war the family never had need for the money, and so the treasure was left undisturbed. Mrs. Shenafield died first, and a week ago Farmer Shenafield died without revealing the secret as to the place where the pot was buried. But the son went out on Saturday, and in a little while found the treasure in the foundation of an old building.

How It Was Settled.

Mr. Clark and his wife were going to California, but it is just possible that they will give up the enterprise. It happened in this way:

Mr. Clark was reading an article about the country from a paper sent him, and had just reached a sentence beginning with, "The mean temperature of Californy," when Mrs. Clark laid down her knitting.

"That settles it," she said, taking off her specs. "I ain't agoin' to any country where the temperature is any meaner than it is to home. We ain't goin' to go."

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